

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1531.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1857.—A Class for reading the subjects required at this Examination will, by permission of the Council, meet in University College, April 21. For further particulars apply to N. TRAVERS, Esq., University College. Early application is desirable from students requiring advice as to their preliminary studies.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The next Meeting of this Corporation for the Exhibition of Flowers, Fruit and Vegetables, and the Election of Fellows, will be held on TUESDAY, March 3, at 2 p.m.—Admission only by Fellow's personal introduction, Entry Tickets, or Written Order. 21, Regent-street, S.W.

CAVENDISH SOCIETY.—The Members are hereby informed that the TENTH ANNUARY MEETING of this Society will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd of March, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, in the Rooms of the Chemical Society, No. 3, Cavendish-square, when the Council and Officers for the ensuing Year will be elected.
THEOPHILUS REDWOOD, Secretary.
19, Montague-street, Russell-square.

INSTRUCTION IN ART.—The SPRING SESSION, lasting for five months, commences on the 1st of March, at the NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL, South Kensington, London. Terms for the admission of Male and Female Students may be obtained at the Office, or on application by letter.
NORMAN MACLEOD,
Cromwell Gardens, South Kensington.

NON-PAROCIAL REGISTER COMMISSION.
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
Somerset House, Jan. 14, 1857.

BY virtue of a Commission issued by Her Majesty for the purpose of inquiring into the state, custody, and authenticity of any Registers or Records of Births or Baptisms, Deaths, or Burials, and Marriages lawfully solemnized, in England and Wales, other than the Parochial Registers, and which have not been inquired into by former Commissioners, and deposited in the custody of the Registrar-General, pursuant to the Act of 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 99; and also for inquiring what measures can be beneficially adopted for collecting and arranging any such Registers or Records, and for depositing the same, or copies thereof, in the General Register Office, or for otherwise preserving the same; and also for considering the proper measures to be adopted for giving full force and effect, as evidence in courts of justice, to all such Registers as are found accurate and faithful, and for facilitating the production and reception of the same:

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All communications upon the subject must be addressed to "The Non-Parochial Registers Commissioners, General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C."

By order of the Commissioners,
JAMES T. HAMMACK, Secretary.

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GEORGE GOWDIN, J. Honorary Secretary.
444, West Strand, Jan. 14, 1857.

LECTURE ON ART at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, Mr. H. OTTELEY will deliver a Lecture, "AN HOUR with the OLD MASTERS," illustrated by examples from the various Schools, from the first dawn of the revival in Italy, to the time of the Carracci. To commence at Eight o'clock. Admission: Reserved Seats, 4*s.*; Area, 2*s.*; Gallery, 1*s.*; Members, half-price. Tickets to be obtained of Colnaghi & Co., Pall Mall East; Graves & Co., 6, Pall Mall; Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Sains, 1, St. James's-street, and at the Institution.

MYDDLETON HALL, ISLINGTON.—Mr. JOHN M'GILCHRIST will deliver a LECTURE on the LAND of SCOTT, descriptive of Abbotford, Tweeddale, and the surrounding Vales, their historic and Romantic Traditions and Associations, on TUESDAY, March 19, at Eight o'clock. Tickets, 1*s.*; Reserved Seats, 2*s.*, to be had of the Islington book-sellers; of Messrs. Williams, 29, Moorgate-street; Sawyer, 1, Castle-court, Birchin-lane; and Kirk, 101, Fleet-street.

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By Order of the Committee,
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The History of Normandy and of England. By Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. Vol. II. *The Three First Dukes of Normandy—Rollo, Guillaume Longue-Épée, and Richard Sans-Peur: the Carolingian Line supplanted by the Capets.* Parker & Son.

"Ma Normandie" is a theme which, whether in song or story, if treated by efficient hands, can never cease to be attractive. Charlemagne had not yet dropped his sceptre when the race before whom his imperial house was to make shipwreck was raising its war-cry in the distance. During the reign of his son, Louis le Débonnaire, the prowess of their vessels were turned towards the waters of the Seine; and when Charles, the high-browed son of Louis, sat on the throne, Osker, the Norseman, ascended the Seine, and made glorious plunder of beautiful Rouen. But Charles the Bald lived to experience yet more terrible calamity. The success of one Northern pirate attracted others. The rivers of France swarmed with their many and menacing prows, and Regner Lodbrok carried terror up to Paris, from which he bore off, among other booty, the iron-work of one of the city gates and seven thousand pounds of silver, the purchase-money of his retirement, paid down by Charles. The price of the redemption and the trophies of the plunder of Paris, when exhibited in Denmark, only excited fresh desires in other sea-rovers for victory and wealth. Eric, the Red Overking, and Biorn Ironside, and Sidroc, and Godfrey, headed new expeditions. From the Churches of France, prayers were put up, imploring the Lord to save the people from the fury of the Northmen. The unhappy Charles the Bald was near the close of his most disastrous reign, when the cry of *Haro!* announced the terrible presence in his land of the fiercest Northman of them all—the renowned and invincible Rollo. While the brief and luckless reigns of Louis the Stammerer and of his two young sons—Louis and Carloman—were in progress, Rou, or Rollo, was extending his success and consolidating his conquests. His companions had become his followers and subjects. They no longer, after cutting their thongs from other folks' hides, retired with their cuttings. Where they trod, they took possession. They were, as Sir Francis has before told us, squatters, colonists, and conquerors, all combined. Charles the Simple made cession to Rollo of the fair district of Neustria, subsequently known as Normandy. It was granted with certain reserved rights of sovereignty; but, when the Northmen were well established in the territory, they acknowledged no king or duke superior to their own Norman Lord. He holds Normandy, they said, from God and the Sun!

From this era (A.D. 912) there is no longer, in truth, a Carolingian Normandy, though the duchy cannot be called sovereign or independent till the period of Rollo's grandson, Richard the Fearless. It is the stirring story of this dukedom which Sir Francis commences in that second volume, for which, nearly six years ago [*Athen.* No. 1234], we were already looking forward with interest. If we have had long to wait, we have, on the other hand, found our patience rewarded and our expectations realized in the portion of the work now before us.

In the preceding volume, the author devoted above seven hundred pages to a period of about two centuries and a half, and to the elucidation, as we then remarked [*Athen.*

No. 1233], of "the history of one of the most obscure portions of the earlier Middle Ages." Sir Francis there achieved the difficult task of rendering an intricate, and, as commonly treated, a marvellously dull story, as full of interest as the most brilliant of modern romances. Historical personages, who had receded beyond reach of the sympathies of the readers of these later days, were made to look less like myths, and humanity once more took part in their fortunes.

In the second volume, Sir Francis does not travel so rapidly as before. In more than nine hundred pages we have the exciting records of only eighty-four years, 912—996. That period involves the triumphant progress of the first three Norman Dukes, the decay of the Carolingian line, and the establishment on the throne of the house of Capet. Charles the Simple perished at Peronne; Raoul the Burgundian maintained a six years' usurpation; the son of Charles by an English princess, Ogiva—Louis-from-beyond-sea—suffered rather than enjoyed a turbulent reign of eighteen years; longer and more miserable still was the reign of his son, Lothaire; and when his son, the childless Louis the Fifth, had brought the Carolingian race to a close, Hugh Capet was king and the Duke of Normandy the most powerful chief in France.

Powerful as he was, and wonderfully as the dominion founded by Rollo had been extended by his son and grandson, William Longsword and Richard the Fearless, there were still greater dignity and power in store for the future ducal sovereigns of this race. The "good" Duke Richard, another of the same name, and Robert, who is familiar to us, under the surname of "the Devil," have yet to pass before us ere we come to that William, the seventh Duke of his line, who, in 1066, landed in England, added a kingdom to his inheritance, and gave new laws and a new history to our country. When the French King, Philip Augustus, recovered Normandy from the English monarch, John, in 1204, the duchy had been separated from the crown of France for nearly three centuries. For less than one century and a half it had been a province of England; and during thirty years more, 1420—1450, it became again annexed to this kingdom, having been subdued by Henry the Fifth, and finally lost by his unhappy successor, Henry the Sixth. Many long years, however, elapsed before the monarchs of England yielded their claim to suzerainty over French territory. At the coronation of Charles the Second, Evelyn saw among less fictitious personages, "two persons representing the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine, viz., Sir Richard Fanshawe and Sir Herbert Price, in fantastic habits of the time." These mock dukes were supposed to represent real potentates whose homage was claimed by the King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. Churchill makes record of, and laughs at, a similar incident at the coronation of George the Third, at which solemnity the mock Duke of Normandy appeared for the last time. Since the Peace of Amiens (1802) our English kings have had the commendable moderation to lay no claim to the throne of France; and of the ancient dukedom of Normandy nothing remains to us now but those Channel Islands near the French coast where loyalty and beauty are poetically said to tabernacle together.

In the first Duke of Normandy, Charles the Simple found something better than a triumphant enemy. The King had conferred his daughter Gisella on Rollo, and the Duke accepted with the lady the imposition of Christianity, and the baptismal name (by which he is

less familiarly known than by his old appellation) of Robert. The son-in-law assisted the King in his feuds against his rebellious nobles, and therewith he contrived to extend the limits of his dukedom, and to maintain tranquillity within the frontier.—

"During the period intervening between the pacification of Clair-sur-Epte and the fatal crisis when Charles-le-Simple's calamities became so urgent, whoever resorted to the Norman Court found old Rollo growing older and older: mostly employing himself rightly and wisely in works of peace. Norman traditions affectionately exhibit the ancient warrior administering the law, improving his Capital, draining and embanking, encouraging the building of churches, and surveying the rising walls of palace and castle: or disporting himself in the chase, whether in the game-abounding 'Foresta de Leonibus'—that favourite and remarkable hunting ground,—or in the woods surrounding the fabled Roumare, or in the forest-park of Quevilly, between the Roumare and Rouen. Tall in stature, gentle in manner, Guillaume, Rollo's only son, was increasing in general favour. Amongst the mournful hope-disappointing promises of youth, the blossoms blooming only for the blight, Guillaume displayed much early piety, and a childish inclination towards retirement and solitude; but the advantages of birth and station tempted him to indulgence, and designated him for power. Rollo was about fourscore; and there were many amongst the chieftains who began to deliberate whether it would not be expedient that the Octogenarian should retire from the functions of government, and resign the authority to his son;—but Rollo had no such mind. The deposition of his father-in-law, King Charles, disturbed his tranquillity, and excited the very natural desire of profiting by the convulsions which France sustained: he would fain enlarge his dominions before he should die, and render Normandy tight and round."

—And this he accomplished, as will be found detailed in many a spirit-stirring page. At length, after a rule of fifteen years (912—927), Rollo placed the ducal sceptre in the hands of his son, William Longsword. The spirit of man and of monarch is well illustrated in the subjoined citation.—

"Rollo's incapacity for the labours and toils of government became painfully obvious to every one except himself: he was now past fourscore, broken by age and infirmity, but he still held on,—he would not be brought to acknowledge that his time for giving up his work had arrived. His mind began to fail, and he was therefore but the more obstinate. The honour, respect and affection which he had inspired, far from diminishing, had increased among his people: his fear was still upon them; they could not cast it off. Raised to the supreme authority by the consent of his chieftains, any one amongst them might have been tempted to seek the same power, but none thought of striving for the sovereignty. Loyalty prevailed: the sovereignty belonged to Rollo and to Rollo's progeny. The majority also amongst the influential classes sought to include the Terra Normannorum permanently within the sphere of Romance civilization; so that Normandy should continue a member of the French monarchy, whereby they would be placed on a level with the other states. As Northmen they might be contemned; but no sovereign was more calculated to maintain their national dignity than Guillaume—qualified by education, language and parentage—a kinsman of Vermandois, imperial Charlemagne's descendant. The Counts and Chieftains, Northmen and Bretons, having therefore finally determined, presented themselves to the old man, humbly and gently urging him to appoint a successor. Let Rollo select a fitting Duke and Patrician for the government of Normandy, and they would yield faithful obedience. There could be no doubt whom Rollo would nominate, but they made the proposition delicately, avoiding to present the son as the rival of his father: it was prudent not to excite the old man's morbid irritability. Though Rollo was still re-

luctant, yet he could not resist any longer, and he presented to the assembly his son Guillaume as their future sovereign, and besought them to accept that son as their Patrician and Count, Duke and Defender; 'Yet he is more inclined,' said his father, 'for a life of contemplation and seclusion.'—But the chieftains would not allow their prospect to be clouded: they rejoiced in accepting the domination of the finely proportioned, robust, bright-haired, winning youth. Northmen and Bretons, Juhel-Berenger and Alain, Count Botho and Count Bernard, all took the oath of fealty; and placing their hands in Guillaume's hands, became his men, they his vassals, he their hereditary Duke and Patrician. This submission was in a manner dictated at Clair-sur-Epte, a corollary to the treaty, for in that compact there was no one point so explicitly and plainly expressed, or so solemnly confirmed, as that Rollo should hold the land, to him and his descendants from heir to heir for ever. Henceforward Rollo disappears from history. The exact time of his decease is uncertain; probably he survived his resignation about five years. When at the point of death, the awful rendering up of life's recollections became manifest in him,—the shadows of terrene existence rising and passing by in dim succession, preparatory to the soul's departure. In his case the reminiscences of the wandering mind were horrible—he beheld an hundred human victims slaughtered to appease the anger of Thor and Odin.—But he recovered from his waking trance, bestowed additional donations upon Church and Poor, and his body was deposited in the Metropolitan Basilica, Notre Dame of Rouen. Rollo's grave was dug in the Sacristy, but when Archbishop Maurilius reconstructed the dilapidated Cathedral, the remains were translated by him to the Chapel of Saint Romanus, on the northern or right-hand side of the Nave as you go down from the Choir, in a line with Saint Romanus' tower. The recumbent statue which represents the Danish Jarl, clad in ducal robe, may date from the reign of Saint Louis. The sculptor has happily succeeded in embodying the notion conveyed by tradition and history—the once mighty man of war, thoroughly worn out,—the sunken lips,—the furrowed brow,—the strength of fourscore years come to labour and sorrow."

The second ducal reign, like the first, was fifteen years in extent (927–942)—if we may use the word "dual" when remembering that the title of "duke" was not assumed before the accession of William's son. William Longsword is, however, popularly known as the second duke, and the following portrait of him will show to our readers what manner of man he was:—

"Guillaume was amply endowed with mental and bodily talents, but great disadvantages were the correlatives of these natural advantages—the compensation by which our pride is judicially confounded. Athletic and graceful, Guillaume possessed extraordinary vigour. His stroke, as the minstrel sung, was that of a giant: his features beautiful, his complexion bright as a maiden's. Gracious in manner, spirited and cheerful, having an eye for splendour, well spoken to all, Guillaume could quote a text to the priest, listen respectfully to the wise saws of the old, talk merrily with his young companions about chess and tables, discuss the flight of the falcon, and the fleetness of the hound. Sober men were fain to think that Guillaume was wearing himself from the world's vanities; and yet that same world well knew how fully Guillaume enjoyed all the world's delights and pleasures. In short, he was one of those who (when not put out) are sure to have every man's good word—and every woman's also. Was it probable that Guillaume would live discreetly and wisely? He never could hold fast either to the good or to the evil; always wrestling with himself and failing; inwardly warned, yet disobeying the warning; ardently affectionate, yet destitute of fidelity; seeking to do right, yet backsliding,—unstable in all his ways. Human life is a continued warfare, but in Guillaume's case the strife was more than usually disclosed.—Peculiarly ill calculated therefore was Guillaume Longue-épée to cope with the difficulties of his political situation,

for whose due regimen, clear views, firmness, decision, and consistency, were pre-eminently required."

William had to deal with Church and Dissent, in other words, with Christianized and with Pagan Normans, and his difficulties in this respect were many and formidable. His education and maternal descent led him to favour the French or Christianized party, but he was therewith as unstable as water. He performed homage to Charles the Simple, and he subjugated the Bretons who had revolted in the reign of Charles's successor. Notwithstanding his religion, he married a princess according to Pagan rites, and made promises to the Church which he little cared to perform. Notwithstanding his courage, he was wavering, and even, at times, pusillanimous, as when the "Danish party" rebelled under Count Riulph, and in his extremity, William offered to surrender to them the greater portion of his territory. When he took courage and rescued himself from this extremity, his joy manifested itself by his cruelty; and, in the struggles for power which took place between competitors for the throne or other rival princes, William Longsword was on one side to-day and on the opposite side the day after. He possessed little principle save that by which he sought to increase his own power, and his aid was not more courted by a prince in his utmost need than the giver of it was hated and despised. His administration of his government was not unmarked by ability and wisdom; but it was the skill and sagacity of a wily heathen. He distrusted the clergy, not altogether without reason,—served every party which could render service to him,—and betrayed every party which he served. He was at once arrogant and meanly submissive; now clinging to power, anon seeking the shelter of a monastery, from which he was repulsed by the healthy intimation that he had no right to withdraw from the duties of a position which had been assigned him for performance, and which he had hitherto neglected. Germany and France, Otho and Louis, united to punish this tergiversator, and assassination closed the career of William Longsword. Of his marriage with Espriota, and of the then prevailing ideas connected with the ceremony, the following are curious details:—

"Guillaume Longue-épée having pleased himself in the selection of his consort, became a husband, following his father's example, and his own wilful way. He would not bring the bride to Church—why should he disgrace his mother's memory? had her union with Rollo received the benediction of the priest before the altar? Therefore Guillaume took the maiden to be his 'Hustrue,' *more Danico*, pursuant to the ancient Gentile usages of the North. Guided by a deliberate and carefully-considered determination, Guillaume refused to wed his true-love otherwise than in conformity to the ethnic Danish custom:—exhorted to espouse her as besemed a Christian, the advice was peremptorily refused.

Icelle ama moult e tint chere;
Mais à la Danesche manere
Le vult avoir, non autrement
Ce dist Estorie, qui ne ment.

—When the French vituperated Espriota's son, they called his parent a concubine—or even applied a more disgraceful appellation to her. This accusation belongs to the numerous class of judgments which are, in a measure, both true and untrue. The Teutonic nations in general had been slack in comprehending the difference between the civil and the ecclesiastical marriage; and however strongly a marriage contracted according to the traditional, secular, or Gentile rites, might be reprobated by the Church, it was binding according to popular opinion. The English Church wisely incorporated the civil *spousio* in her ordinal; and amidst prayer and benediction she yet preserves the substance of the original wedding, the alliterative verses echoed from primeval ages, softened and

sanctified. In Normandy, both modes continued equally common, so that in the following century it was still needful, when speaking of a marriage, to state whether the matrimony had been concluded *more Danico* or *more Christiano*,—the mere notice of the fact did not raise any presumption for or against the Danishry or the Christianity of the ceremony."

It is only characteristic of the selfish husband to say that he ultimately repudiated Espriota, and marrying a more noble lady, Liutgarda, banished from his presence the son Richard, whom in his heart he loved as well as such a heart as his could love anything.

After William's murder, his two widows remarried, though in very different degrees. Their destinies will doubtless interest our fairer readers:—

"Proud Liutgarda, amply endowed by Guillaume Longue-épée, and retaining her endowment, very speedily departed; and within a short time after Guillaume Longue-épée's murder, she became the congenial consort of Thibault Count of Blois. According to the Fécamp version of the sad story, the *Tricheur*, hasting away from the eyot of Piquigny, was the first who conveyed the intelligence of the happy riddance to Herbert of Vermandois, Guillaume's father-in-law; and, attributing to himself,—whether truly or untrue,—the merit of the misdeed, solicited and obtained the Widow's hand. Be this as it may, the marriage operated much to the annoyance of Normandy. As long as she lived, Liutgarda entertained the most direful antipathy against the young Richard, whether she disliked the son for the sake of his father, or whether she had been provoked by Guillaume's attachment to Richard's mother, the Concubine. With that much defamed but really honest woman our group must be terminated. Espriota seems to have continued for some time near her son; but when he had passed from captivity into exile, and the troubles came on—possibly at the juncture when the shameful conduct of the French garrison of Rouen towards the Norman women occasioned so much distress—she, like her Vermandois rival, took a husband, but hers was a worthy and substantial man, Asperling, or Sperling, the rich Miller of Vaudreuil.—The fruit of this marriage was the renowned Raoul, Count of Yvri."

The pleasant and fearless Richard was now acknowledged by the Normans, and King Louis d'Outremer granted investiture to a Duke whom he longed in his heart to overthrow, and whose life he repeatedly sought to destroy. But Richard was strong in the love of his Normans, whether Christian or Pagan,—yet not so strong but that the King of France obtained possession of his person; and, for a considerable period, dire was the condition of both kingdom and duchy, where victories and defeats brought alike desolation to the people. The struggle was ended by Richard being declared independent of France, "saving his homage,"—and till 996 the first truly sovereign duke, the real founder of Normandy, reigned over his people, often triumphant in position, yet not without opposition and as many troubles as could fall to the lot of sovereign in those turbulent days. Richard had the reputation of being able to see in the dark, and of having successfully wrestled with the dead, possessed by a living and active devil. Such legends led some to fear, some to hate, and some to support him. His alliance was sought by Hugh the Great, father of the renowned Capet, whose daughter he very reluctantly married, and whose "protection" being accepted by Richard with the lady, bequeathed to the future Capets the claim to exercise feudal lordship over Normandy. Meanwhile, if he had allies in a few powerful nobles, he had fierce, relentless, and restless enemies in the sovereign chiefs of Flanders, France, and Germany. The repulse of the German invasion of Normandy was one of the most splendid triumphs of the Norman

men-at-arms; and the importance of the overthrow of the German host was exhibited in the ecstasy of the Norman people when the accomplishment of that fact was fully ascertained by them. After this triumph, the authority and influence of Richard increased, but he and his Normans were detested and dreaded by the French. With various fortune the antagonists encountered each other, till Richard was fain to call in his cousins, the Danes, who proved almost as terrible friends as his notorious "three bad neighbours" had been open or treacherous foes. The tide and turn of war, at length, so set, that Lothaire not only concluded a peace with the Normans, but guaranteed the "Regnum Northmannium" to Richard and his descendants.

This did not make of the fearless Richard a friend of France. When the Capetian revolution began to develop itself, Richard appeared in armour to support it as chief of the vassals of Hugh, the head of the Capetian house, and when the last Louis of the Carolingian line had been disposed of, Richard was pre-eminent at the assembly of the Estates at Senlis, at which the first of the family of Capet was elected and proclaimed king. Of this great revolution Richard had been the most efficient mover, and with it, says Sir Francis, "his political life may be said to have ended."

We have preferred keeping before our readers the figures of the three Dukes, but we need hardly say, that the history travels far beyond Normandy, and deals with many other besides Norman chiefs. The contemporary annals of France and Germany are laid before the reader, their histories are interwoven, and that of Normandy would scarcely have been intelligible but for these seemingly long, but spirited and interesting digressions. Little less interesting, and to the general reader, perhaps, still more amusing, are the social traits which are pleasantly scattered over the volume. Among these we select one which amusingly illustrates the subject of medical practice in the mediæval ages.

"The era upon which we are now employed offers a brief but rather remarkable passage in the history of mediæval therapeutics, with some bearing upon Church and State. During the reign of King Raoul, and amongst the nobles of the Court, was a certain Deroldus, a man of high rank and station—*Vir spectabilis ac palatinus*—and much loved by the King, who, having taken orders, and acquired great skill in the healing art, became Raoul's body-physician. The medical profession was, during this era, divided between two rival classes of practitioners, the clergy and the Jews. Amongst the Hebrews we may quote the celebrated Zedechias, who, having prescribed for Charles-le-Chauve during his last illness, was in danger of his own life in consequence of an accident, which, were it retributed upon the faculty at large as it was likely to have been upon him, would speedily extinguish the College, namely, the sufferer dying under his care. The medicoclerical doctors were prohibited by the canons of the Church from receiving fees. Deroldus, therefore, never put his hand behind him when concluding his visit, as the unscrupulous Zedechias would have done, nor, indeed, had he any call to do so; for he was no loser by his conformity to the decorum of the cloth. In some way or another, Church-property was the reserved fund upon which the King was accustomed to draw, and when Physic and Divinity were conjoined, the fees were generally paid in a lump by some 'good piece of preferment,' as the same (during the ante-reform age) used to be styled in the official language of His Majesty's faithful Commons, when addressing the sovereign on behalf of their Chaplain that his services might be rewarded by the crown—and King Raoul accordingly nominated Deroldus to the great See of Amiens. Deroldus, like Zedechias, lost his patient, but the opprobrium of the Jew became the luck of the Bishop. We will not suppose, for a moment, that the successor of Raoul felt any degree of obli-

gation towards his predecessor's medical attendant: however, be that as it may, when Louis, whether grateful or not, was called to the throne by the demise of Raoul, Bishop Deroldus, retaining his appointment in the royal household, was forthwith received into the King's high favour. Gerberga, conjugally antagonistic, as is usual in such domestic affairs, patronized a learned leech of Salerno, whom she much desired to call in, but Louis, usually so conformable to his wife's wishes, was obstinate on this point, and would not give up the Bishop.—Louis teased the grave visitor by seducing him into a dinner-conversation before his competitor, thereby exposing his comparative ignorance of surgery, botany, and other branches of science. The puzzled foreigner was provoked, and a pharmaceutical duel ensued, appropriately fought by exchange of poisons. Deroldus triumphantly vindicated his skill in this branch of practice, though it is rather doubtful whether he behaved honourably. The unfortunate Neapolitan, less perfectly versed in the art, afterwards carried to such perfection in this country, was worsted in the conflict. The subtle venom—a powder, it seems, administered to him by the Bishop in the *sauce-piquante* of which both partook,—assumed the shape of a pill when it entered his veins, and ultimately lodging in his left foot, he was compelled to submit to amputation as the only means of saving his life; but further details would be irrelevant. It is sufficient to know that Zedechias would have had no chance with the Bishop had he been driven to deal with him."

Finally, the following picture of Hugh Capet in one of his adventures, before he gained the crown, may contrast with what, doubtless, most of our readers remember of the last of his once-enthroned descendants, after he had lost the sceptre.—

"Hugh was really in great jeopardy. Emma spake more openly than Lothaire. Had Hugh Capet been captured he would have been chained and fettered and dropped into the pit;—may be, blinded;—hatchet or halter would then put him completely out of the way, and out of misery. Under any circumstances, the Duke of France, bearing within himself the strongest testimony against himself, could scarcely pursue his journey without apprehensions of danger. It is more than probable, that the Capet had obtained knowledge of these important letters, before they were received by the royal correspondents to whom they had been respectively addressed. The copies are included amongst Gerbert's documents, and the extent of his wiles is incalculable. Hugh therefore hastened his departure, and, when he approached the hills, he put off the Duke, and put on the groom. Hugh attired himself in the varlet's garb;—Hugh handled the curry comb,—Hugh loaded the baggage,—Hugh cracked his whip at the horses,—Hugh appeared as the meanest of the train, obedient to everybody's bidding, kick and call. Emissaries and agents were watching for their prey in the defiles; but his good fortune guided him safely through; although when the party halted for the night in the rough Alpine hostelry, his precautions nearly failed him. The travellers had retired to the rest-chamber. Soon as they were alone, or thought themselves alone, the scrubby hind stood forth as Lord and Master. The Capet's attendants vied with each other in performing their duties; they knelt before their Sovereign, drew off his boots, chafed his chilled feet, changed his coarse garments, and spread his bed with the utmost care. But, either the suspicions of the Host had been roused, or perhaps simply yielding to professional inquisitiveness, he had crept close up to the door; and, his eye at the chink, watched the proceedings. The ear was sharper than the eye. The Duke's servants had heard his movements. Dashing out, they hauled the fellow in; and, unsheathing their swords, threatened him with instant death, if he cried for rescue. Straitly they bound him neck and heels, and so secured him in store until the earliest twilight illuminated the mountain summits, when they started; and, having corded the curious impertinent upon a horse, they kept him tight till they had advanced beyond the risk of immediate pursuit, when they dropped the moaning bundle on

the road. Yet Hugh was not entirely safe. Conrad had zealously entered into Lothaire's views. Spies and emissaries were stationed to dodge him, but Hugh Capet successfully eluded their vigilance, and arrived safely home."

With these extracts before them, our readers will have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion we had already formed, that if they have been kept long waiting, the banquet which is at length set before them is one of the daintiest. Sir Francis has the rare merit of giving interest even to dull subjects, and of rendering additionally brilliant those that are confessedly attractive. He writes with ease and grace, often dashing, frequently with pleasant familiarity, is now and then gossiping colloquial, occasionally illustrates old deeds by modern and passing instances, and amid it all, preserves the dignity of the historian and the calm unbiassed mind of the judge. May he speedily return to us with his remaining Dukes and English Kings,—the Richards and Roberts and Williams, and their successors! The narrative of their lives and deeds is connected with questions which no living writer is better qualified to treat than Sir Francis Palgrave.

Adulterations Detected; or, Plain Instructions for the Discovery of Frauds in Food and Medicine. By Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D. Longman & Co.

THE proof that food is adulterated to a very considerable extent is now so obvious that any indifference to the subject must be assumed. A man may go on eating and persuade himself to ask no questions for conscience sake; but the unpleasant effects of *Cocculus Indicus* in beer, arsenite of copper in tea, alum in bread, oil of vitriol in vinegar, oxide of lead in shrimp sauce, acetate of copper in pickle, with a hundred others, must at last induce the question, whether there is no way of putting an end to such monstrous practices? Already the publication of Dr. Hassall's reports, as the analytical commissioner of the *Lancet*, has effected much good. The evidence also given before the Parliamentary Committee cannot fail to have awakened in the public an anxiety on the question which must lead to still further reforms. Dr. Hassall now comes forward to instruct the public how they may detect the adulterations to which they have so long been obliged to submit. There can be no doubt that the most effectual way of putting a stop to this practice is to place in the hands of the public some ready means of detecting the frauds to which they are exposed. Unfortunately many of the adulterations are of a kind to require chemical and microscopical research of a character that few persons are in a position to master. The difficulty of procuring food for a large family is sufficiently great without having to establish a chemical laboratory and purchase an expensive microscope in order to ascertain if it be free from injurious substances. Under these circumstances, Dr. Hassall and his coadjutors suggest that there should be appointed in the principal towns and districts of the kingdom inspectors and analysts, whose duty it should be to procure articles of food and medicine and to examine them for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of adulteration. The persons found vending adulterated articles to be fined and treated in the same way as those who offend against the existing Excise laws. There is no doubt that such a plan would lead in many instances to the detection of fraud, but we imagine the difficulties in organizing such a system would be very great. All interference on the part of Government, except for the purposes of revenue, is looked upon with

great jealousy by the people of this country. The inspectors and analysts would probably overstep the limits of their duty, as is now done by Excise officers,—the expense would be great,—and the evil does not appear to us of a nature that might not be put down by existing machinery and an enlightened public opinion. There is, for instance, the Board of Health, which might undertake some labour in this direction. In most of the large towns there are already medical officers of health, whose attention might properly be drawn to any diseases arising from the adulteration of food. Any discovered adulteration is sure to be made known in the district where the discovery has been made,—and when manufacturers and venders became aware of the means which exist for detecting their frauds, they would hardly dare to continue them. We believe that Dr. Hassall is doing more good by the publication of his analyses than could be done by any Government machinery. In the present volume he not only gives the result of his investigations into the adulteration of particular kinds of food, but furnishes instructions, both chemical and microscopical, by which the various adulterations may be detected. The moral influence of such a work cannot fail to be great. Let it only be extensively known that every conceivable kind of adulteration has been detected and can be exposed, and many an adulterator will at once be arrested in his course. We think, too, that it is not improbable that persons committing these frauds are not aware of the dangerous nature of many of the substances they employ. Adulterations may, in fact, be divided into injurious and non-injurious. In the following list Dr. Hassall furnishes a fearful category of dreadful compounds found in common articles of consumption:—

Substances.	Articles.
Cocculus indicus.	Beer, rum.
Arsenite of copper, emerald green, or Scheele's green.	Coloured sugar confectionery.
Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, and acetate of copper or verdigris.	Pickles; bottled fruits and vegetables; preserves; dried and crystallised fruits.
Carbonate of copper or verditer.	Coloured sugar confectionery and tea.
The three chromates of lead.	Custard powders, sugar confectionery, tea, and snuff.
Red oxide of lead.	Cayenne, curry powder.
Red ferruginous earths, as Venetian red, bole Armenian, red and yellow ochres, umber, &c.	Red sauces, as shrimp, lobster, anchovy and tomato sauces; and in potted meats and fish, cocoa, chicory, anchovies, annatto, cheese, tea, and snuff, &c.
Carbonate of lead.	Sugar confectionery.
Plumbago or black lead.	In certain black and Lie teas.
Bisulphuret of mercury or cinabar.	Cayenne, sugar confectionery.
Sulphate of iron.	Re-dried tea, and in beer.
Sulphate of copper.	Bread, rarely; annatto.
Cayenne.	Gin, rum, ginger, mustard.
Gamboge.	Sugar confectionery.
Chromates of potash.	Tea and snuff.
The three false Brunswick greens, being mixtures of the chromates of lead and indigo, or Prussian blue.	Sugar confectionery.
Oxychlorides of copper or true Brunswick greens.	Ditto.
Orpiment or sulphuret of arsenicum.	Ditto.
Ferrocyanide of iron or Prussian blue.	Ditto.
Antwerp blue or Prussian blue and chalk.	Ditto.
Indigo.	Ditto.
Ultramarine.	Ditto.
Artificial ditto.	Ditto.
Hydrated sulphate of lime, mineral white, or plaster of Paris.	Flour, bread, sugar confectionery.
Alum.	Bread and flour.
Sulphuric acid.	Vinegar, gin.
Bronze powders or alloys of copper and zinc.	Sugar confectionery.

Every one must be struck in glancing over this list at the dangerous nature of the adulterations of sugar confectionery. One shudders to think of the sacrifice of infant life that may have occurred as the result of indulgence in the

otherwise innocent sugar, which was evidently sent into the world for the especial delectation of the younger members of the human family. But why buy coloured confectionery at all? The worst poisons are found in the coloured kinds. The adulteration of Cayenne pepper with red lead is so common that cases of lead colic and lead paralysis have been recorded as the result of habitually taking small quantities of this condiment. The snuff-taker is also exposed to poisoning, as well from the adulterations to which this article is exposed as from the tobacco of which it ought to be made. Lead is here again the destructive agent employed. The tobacco-smoker, it appears, is less liable to be imposed upon than the snuff-taker. Of fifty-eight samples of cigars and cheroots subjected to examination three only were found to be adulterated. Their history is, however, instructive.—

"One of these was purchased of a hawker in Whitechapel Road; the cheroots were made up of twisted wrappers or layers of thin paper, tinted of a bistre colour, while the interior consisted entirely of hay, not a particle of tobacco entering into their composition. Another was procured at a review in Hyde Park; the cigars consisted externally of tobacco leaf, but internally they were made of hay. The third sample consisted of penny cigars, and contained internally apple parings and other rubbish. It appears that about the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, the sale of spurious cheroots constitutes a regular business. Men dressed as sailors, and appearing as though they had just returned from a long voyage, are constantly on the look out for young gentlemen who are supposed to have a little money in their pockets, and to be somewhat inexperienced; to such these fellows address the inquiry in a mysterious manner, as though they feared being overheard by the police—"Do you want to buy a box of real Manillas? I have got a few boxes 'on the cross' just come with me down this passage, and I will show you them and let you taste them," at the same time handing out a genuine Manilla cheroot, as if taken from the box, for the young gentleman to try, who, being satisfied with the quality and flavour, closes the bargain, and walks off home with a box of brown paper and hay under his arm, congratulating himself on his purchase, and anticipating the pleasure in store for him from smoking his acquisition!"

The examples of non-injurious adulterations are very numerous. The conscience of the vender is not too active in this case, and he evidently thinks, as long as he does not poison his customers, he may sell them what he pleases. That a rose will smell as sweet under any other name is undoubtedly correct, but the converse is not equally true. The object of adulteration is so obviously that of obtaining a higher price for an inferior article, that it must be regarded as robbery. From this point of view, the adulterator ought not to be treated with more ceremony than any other species of the genus Thief. To such adulteration almost every article of daily consumption is exposed. Dr. Hassall gives admirable instructions for the detection of these very common adulterations. Most of these may be detected by means of the microscope. As this instrument is becoming very fashionable, and practical people are likely to ask of it, *Cui bono?* we would say to detect the adulteration of food. No better exercise could be found for the young microscopist than testing the eatables from the pantry. One of the most commendable parts of Dr. Hassall's book is the accuracy of the microscopical illustrations, and the beauty of the woodcuts. A little practice would soon enable the dullest to operate with telling effect on the bread, tea, milk, sugar, arrow-root, pepper, nutmeg, and other articles of daily consumption.

But the most atrocious of all these adulterations to which the public has to submit, is that

to which drugs are exposed. We pay enough for our physic in all conscience. No tradesman charges so largely for his goods as the chemist and druggist; yet through every stage of their preparation, these products, which a kind Providence has sent for the mitigation of pain and the restoration of health, are exposed to adulteration. Whenever proper tests are applied, adulteration is detected. Dr. R. D. Thomson, chemist to St. Thomas's Hospital, said, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, that he rejected at least one-third of the drugs sent to that establishment from impurity or adulteration. Such is the extent of this practice, and the barefaced manner in which it is conducted, that Mr. Warrington, of Apothecaries' Hall, stated that even when they sent their own man to watch the grinding of the drugs, "he was taken down to dinner, or to lunch, or to something of the kind, and all kinds of tricks were played with their drugs." Mr. Sheridan, another witness before the same committee, says that he was thirty years a mustard, chicory, drug, and spice grinder; and that during that time he seldom sent out a pure article. It is somewhat comforting to know that Mr. Jacob Bell is of opinion that drugs are improving. He admits that it was formerly the custom to send fourteen pounds of a drug to be ground, and to receive a quarter of a hundred weight, and sometimes half a hundred weight back. Can Mr. Bell, after this evidence, wonder that people adopt homœopathy? Why, it appears, what with water and sawdust, that only an infinitesimal dose of the real drug is ever found in the articles sold at the druggists' shops. One of the most terrible consequences of this practice is, that it is not universal. If every druggist adulterated to the same extent, physicians would know how to prescribe. But it frequently happens that a medicine is ordered at a druggist's, when it is so adulterated that very large doses fail to produce any effect. The prescription is then sent to a druggist who supplies a genuine article: the consequence is, that the patient may be killed, or nearly so, by the conscientious druggist. The consequence of the adulteration carried on in this country has been that in the countries where our drugs are sent, the Governments have been obliged to employ special agents to prevent the worthless trash from entering the markets.

Such are some of the revelations of Dr. Hassall's book.

Incidents of Travel and Adventure in the Far West, with Col. Fremont's Last Expedition across the Rocky Mountains. By N. S. Carvalho, Artist to the Expedition. New York, Dely & Jackson; London, Low & Co.

This is an interesting volume as far as it goes, though the details are more superficial and scanty than we could have desired, for the journey being in a great measure over an entirely new and unexplored region, the reader is naturally desirous to hear everything that can be told. Mr. Carvalho had opportunities which fall to the lot of few men for writing a good book of travels, and he has not made the most of them. The dangers and difficulties and personal adventures are narrated in a straightforward, manly way, which contrast curiously with the sentimental style in which the author indulges when there is an anecdote to relate which he considers affecting,—then the demon of fine writing "claims him for his own," and the reader has only to be thankful that the period is limited. Instead of dwelling on these, we prefer giving our readers a taste of the former quality. Whilst passing over the mountains in the little Salt Lake Valley

the whole party became entangled and snowed up amongst the defiles. Col. Fremont sent out to see if it were possible to force a passage. The report of Capt. Wolff, the officer sent, was, "That it was impossible to proceed, as the animals sank over their heads in snow, and he could see no passage out." The mountains, continues Mr. Carvalho,—

"which intercepted our path were covered with snow four feet deep. The ascent bore an angle of 45°, and was at least one thousand feet from the base to the summit. Over this Capt. Wolff said it was impossible to go. 'That is not the point,' returned Col. Fremont, 'we must cross: the question is, which is the most practicable, and how we can do it.'"

An observation was taken that night under difficulties, and the next morning Col. Fremont was able to announce confidently that Parovan, a small Mormon settlement, was distant so many miles in a certain direction over this great mountain of snow,—that in three days he hoped to be in the settlement,—and that "he intended to go over the mountain at all hazards." The march, says our author,—

"commenced accordingly, and as it was impossible to keep on horseback, from the steepness of the ascent, each man was obliged to be on foot, leading his animal by the bridle, and placing his foot in the track of the man who preceded him. Col. Fremont leading the way and making a path."

On the day indicated by Col. Fremont, he conducted our party to the Mormon settlement he had spoken of:—

"Thus proving himself a correct astronomer and geometer, for the deviation of a mile either way from the true course would have plunged the whole party into certain destruction. In all the varied scenes of vicissitude, suffering, and excitement, Col. Fremont never forgot that he was a gentleman—not an oath—not a boisterous ebullition of temper,—calmly he gave his orders, and they were invariably fulfilled to the utmost of his men's abilities. He never wished his officers or men to undertake duties he did not readily share."

At Parovan our author had to be left behind, as he had broken down under the hardships of the way. He was most hospitably received and carefully nursed by a Mormon and his two wives, and when able to travel he proceeded to the great city of Utah, where he remained three months; and, by his own account, spent a pleasant time there. We wish he had told us a little more of what he saw, for his details of that place, curious and almost as inaccessible as a Chinese city, are at once diffuse and meagre. He gives us in many pages his own serious disapproval of polygamy, and the arguments on which he founds it,—for all which, as a respectable American citizen, with a lawful wife and family, we would have given him ample credit on his simple word; and we wish he had employed the space to tell us a little more about his introduction to the Governor, Brigham Young, "who received him with marked attention, and tendered him the use of all his philosophical instruments, and access to a large and valuable library." We should have liked to know what style of literature it contained, and we would have felt an interest in hearing about the pursuits and conversation of a man who is not only prophet, priest, and king of a large territory, but the husband of nineteen wives, whom he seems to have the gift of making happy and comfortable and peaceable with each other. But Mr. Carvalho tells us scarcely anything about him, though incidentally he gives a high testimony to his character and talents. Of the state of things in Utah he says:—

"During a residence of ten weeks in Great Salt Lake City, and my observations on all these settlements amongst a population of over seventy-five thousand inhabitants, it is worthy of record that I

never heard any obscene or improper language, never saw a man drunk, never had my attention called to the exhibition of vice of any sort. There are no gambling-houses, grog-shops, nor buildings of ill fame in all their settlements. They preach morality in their churches and from their stands, and, what is strange as it is true, the people practise it and religiously believe their salvation depends on fulfilling the behests of their religion."

He also asserts that the doctrine of polygamy is by no means generally received or acted upon. Education is at a low average: two-thirds of the population can neither read nor write, and they place implicit confidence in their leaders, who in a pecuniary point of view have deserved it,—each man being comfortably provided with land and tenements, which, however, remain theirs only so long as they continue to reside in the Valley. If they apostatize or leave, their property reverts to the Church. They can neither give nor sell it. The author had not the faculty of making use of his opportunities, or rather he lacks the faculty of giving utterance to what he saw. Anything more meagre than his descriptions of Mormon life can scarcely be imagined. The Mormons have no manufactures, and they are in a very primitive state as regards the vanities of this world. The author was invited to a grand ball at the Governor's residence, and in all Utah he could not purchase a dress coat or a pair of black trousers. The supper was a picnic contributed by the visitors, the Governor only giving the use of the room. The great beauty of the ladies is highly spoken of. They were all modestly attired in white muslin, and natural flowers were the only ornament. "The utmost order and strictest decorum prevailed: polkas and waltzes were not danced." The Governor himself danced in an old-fashioned cotillion. Theatricals are patronized. The author took the portrait of a Mrs. Wheeler, an actress of genius, in the character of Pauline, in 'The Lady of Lyons.' There is a brief notice, given on the authority of *Wa-ka-ra*, or "Indian Walker," as he is called, of a settlement of white people on two low mountains between the Red and the Grande Rivers, who live in rough stone houses two stories high, with no windows in the lower story, accessible only by a ladder. These people have abundance of sheep and some cattle. They raise grain on the base of the mountains. Governor Young expressed his intention of sending a party of Mormons to search for the settlement, which he believes to be originally of Welsh families who emigrated many years before the settlement of the Mormons.

We now take our leave of this book, which is interesting in spite of the author, thanks to the strange lands to which his fortune led him.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French: a Biography. By J. A. St. John. Chapman & Hall.

Mr. St. John brings to his task of describing Louis Napoleon the habits of a political student—the feelings of an English liberal—and the graces of a distinguished writer. He believes himself qualified to pronounce on the most singular career of our time without prejudice and without heat—to judge the Emperor as history will judge him, balancing his virtues and his crimes—fairly stating the one and the other. He has read the published books. He has conversed with Frenchmen in London and Englishmen in Paris more or less behind the scenes. He lived in Switzerland at the same time with Louis Napoleon,—visited Italy shortly after the failure of his expedition against the Pope,—and was in Paris in 1849. These personal experiences—the value of which no

one will deny—colour, so to say, the scene—touch it with lights and shadows—bring out more broadly the especial picture.

Mr. St. John's pen has grown more gentle. It was formerly a pen of iron,—it is now slight and almost as harmless as the feather of a dove. The ink which ran from it in former times burned like vitriol,—now it scents the page like lemon-juice. We find no fault with such a change, though the distance passed is great. We dare say the Louis Napoleon of Mr. St. John's former writings came as near the truth on one side as the Louis Napoleon of this present book comes on the other. His early life is especially admired and commended by his new biographer; who lavishes the resources of literary art on the picture of Queen Hortense and her children. All objects tint themselves with the media through which they strike the eye; Mr. St. John sees the young prince only in the light of home and the social affections:—and we dare say the French Emperor shines through a golden atmosphere as he strikes the imagination of Mr. St. John.

We are treated to much agreeable gossip on Louis Napoleon's childhood; and as this part of his life is the furthest removed from newspaper commentary we will draw from it a page or so of illustrative extract. Mr. St. John avoids the subject of his hero's parentage, and the family discords of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense,—though he hints plainly enough a very old, and we believe a thoroughly worn-out, scandal. Nevertheless Queen Hortense is a favourite with Mr. St. John, and he dwells most lovingly on her whims and graces.—

"The physical constitution of Hortense was peculiar, and no doubt affected to some extent that of her sons. She was liable to the most excruciating headaches, during which her body became so cold that the hottest baths often failed to restore warmth to it, till nature recovered its empire. This peculiarity of temperament made her always desirous of possessing a bedroom with a southern aspect, and she used to bewail herself with extraordinary pathos whenever circumstances compelled her to sleep in a room looking towards the north. At that time she possessed all the luxuries and enjoyments which money or power could command. At St. Leu, five leagues from Paris, she had a charming country residence, where the Empress Josephine often came to visit her. Here the children passed their time in the midst of delightful gardens, abounding with the rarest and sweetest flowers, and enjoyed a healthy and bracing atmosphere. The Queen occasionally drove out in what the French call a *char-à-banc*, resembling in construction the Irish jaunting car, with a partition down the middle, in which the people sit back to back. In this she went constantly with her children through the woods of Mont Morency, and visited all the picturesque points in the neighbourhood. In the evening, the persons who happened to be visiting at St. Leu assembled in the drawing-room, and, to pass away the time, had recourse to all sorts of harmless amusements. Now and then the children were suffered to be present; but when the hour of bedtime arrived, no prayers nor entreaties on their part could induce her to allow them to remain a moment longer. An anecdote is related, which at once shows how rigidly she adhered to her system of discipline, and the effects it produced on the dispositions of her sons. One evening Louis the younger had been sent to bed, while Napoleon had been allowed to remain up a little later. In conjunction with her female attendants, he had projected for his mamma some little agreeable surprise, and wished to remain up to observe the effect of it. The ladies, however, had told him that it was to be a secret, which caused the poor boy great perplexity. When at length Hortense thought he had staid up long enough, she wished him good night, and bade him go to bed at once. He entreated and cried, but to no purpose; his mother's will was a will of iron, and he went.

But when afterwards she learned the child's motive for desiring to sit up, she was so grieved, that it entirely spoiled the pleasure which had been prepared for her. Still she had the satisfaction to discover that her gallant little boy would rather suffer punishment than betray a secret."

—It is possible the anecdote may be true. As also the following:—

"An anecdote is related of his childhood, which shows at once how easily he was terrified, and how quickly he could shake off his fears. At four years old, when he first saw a chimney-sweep, he was greatly alarmed, and threw himself into the arms of his governess. The theories of Jean Jacques were just then popular in France, among all who undertook the education of children. Madame de Boubers, who watched over the early development of Louis Napoleon's faculties, seized upon this occasion to inculcate a lesson of humanity and self-command. Knowing that the apprehensions of children should not be violently suppressed, she took him on her knee, soothed him with caresses, and dissipated for ever his fear of those little black men, who may almost be said to live in the chimneys of Paris. The future Emperor's governess appears to have been a woman of gentle sympathies. She pitied those wandering Savoyards, who, far from their homes, earned a scanty subsistence, by pursuing one of the meanest and most dangerous employments to which the exigencies of a great city give rise. The pity which she herself felt, she sought to inspire into the mind of her pupil, and her sentiments, delivered in nurses' dialect, appear to have interested the child's feelings. A few months later, being asleep one morning with his brother, the nurse left the room for a moment. During her absence, a young Savoyard, as black as Erebus, descended the chimney, and coming out into the nursery, shook himself, and filled the whole chamber with a dark cloud. Louis Napoleon, a light sleeper, awoke, and was again seized with terror on beholding a sweep. But soon calling to mind what Madame de Boubers had told him about the poverty and misery of the little Savoyards, he climbed over the railings of his cot, and running across the room in his night-shirt, and mounting on a chair, took forth from a drawer his pocket money, and gave it, purse and all, to the little sweep. He then tried to climb back into his bed, but found it impracticable."

Of course the story of the boy runs along the great story of the empire—which we are grateful to Mr. St. John for touching very slightly. Sometimes, however, the child of six years acts a tiny bit of history for himself: and this act claims a record. For instance, may there not be a future in such a domestic incident as this at St. Leu, where the Emperor Alexander visited Queen Hortense?—

"Having been accustomed to see no other kings or emperors but those of their own family, they inquired naturally enough, when the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia were announced, if these also were their uncles, and to be so addressed by them. 'No,' their attendants replied, 'you are simply to call them "sire."—'But in point of fact,' inquired Napoleon, 'are they not my uncles?' He was informed that all the kings they now saw, so far from being their uncles, had entered France as conquerors. 'Then,' replied the elder boy, 'they are the enemies of the Emperor, my uncle; why do they embrace us?'—'Because this Emperor of Russia, whom you see daily, is a generous enemy, who desires to be of service to you as well as to your mamma. But for him you would possess nothing in the world, while your uncle's condition would be far worse than it is.'—'Then we must love him,' replied the boy.—'Yes, certainly, for you owe him gratitude.' The younger prince Louis, who in general spoke very little, had listened in silence, and with great attention, to this conversation. The next time Alexander came, he took a little signet ring which his uncle Eugene had given him, and approaching the Emperor on tiptoe, that he might attract no attention to his movements, he gently slipped the ring into the Emperor's hand, and then ran hastily away. His mother called him to her, and inquired what he had been doing.

'I had nothing but that ring,' he replied, blushing and hanging down his head; 'my uncle Eugene gave it to me, and I wished to give it to the Emperor, because he is good to mamma.' The Emperor Alexander embraced the boy, and putting it on the ring which held the bunch of seals suspended to his watch, said, with emotion, that he would wear it for ever."

At the close of this pleasant story, Mr. St. John remarks philosophically, "In persons who possess a commanding position in the world, there is no more certain means of success than the habit of giving."

Strasbourg—Boulogne—are words which Mr. St. John passes easily. The writer approves the design of military insurrection at Strasbourg; at least he tells the tale so as to claim for it the reader's sympathy. Even the invasion of Boulogne—tame eagle and modern eagle—finds favour with Mr. St. John who turns round, and lectures venal writers on their inconstancy to true principles.—

"I am thoroughly convinced, that had his attempt succeeded, most of the writers who now throw ridicule on the idea would have considered it sublime. In fact, success is the only thing which makes divinities in the eyes of the vulgar. Had the *coup-d'état* failed, the same writers would have denounced Louis Napoleon as a sanguinary miscreant, whereas, because it succeeded, they look upon him as a hero, and employ their servile pens in accomplishing his apotheosis. He no doubt regards with equal contempt their present praise and former ridicule, seeing that both proceed from the littleness and baseness of their mind."

In the later portions of the work, Mr. St. John grows a little more like himself. His chapters of summary—his estimates of the actual position of his hero—are firmer than the rest of his pages. We will quote some portion, for the benefit of readers who like to consult all prophets and compare all opinions. Here is a view of the present state of things in France.—

"His position in France is beset with difficulties, I might perhaps say with dangers. A large portion of the nation, over which he holds sway, is inimical to his rule; many sympathise with the Italians, with the Hungarians, with the Poles, with the Greeks. He has made himself responsible in some measure for the behaviour of the Papal Government, by crushing the Roman Republic and restoring the Pope's authority. After several years of experience, however, it now appears that no progress at all has been made in Central Italy towards good government. The authorities dread the people, and the people detest the authorities. Nothing but foreign bayonets now upholds the sacerdotal despotism. Withdraw the props, and down at once goes the edifice. Misgovernment is no less flagrant in the kingdom of Naples, where thousands of enlightened and liberal men, whose only crime is their attachment to their country, lie rotting in prisons, in some cases far below the level of the sea, where reptiles, and damp, and noisome effluvia continue to sap the force of life. Louis Napoleon stands pledged to endeavour in conjunction with England to abate this evil. At the same time, to illustrate the anomalies of his situation, I may allude to his hostility to the liberty of the press in Belgium. His plenipotentiary at the Conferences invited the representatives of the other Powers to consider that question, with a view to curtail the freedom which public opinion vindicates to itself in that country. Louis Napoleon is not unacquainted with English literature, and may remember with profit an observation of Lord Bacon. The only way, he says, 'to destroy bad books, is to write good ones.' Apply the remarks to journals. If the Belgians encourage bad papers, let the journalists of Paris be let loose against them, and the genius of France, if Louis Napoleon can contrive to enlist it on his side, will soon make short work with the Brussels politicians. But he is afraid, it may be said, of the press of his own country, and has therefore put it down. So much the worse for him, since this only proves that a majority of men in France who think and reason and write are against him.

In other words, the intelligence of the country is inimical to his government. He therefore rules in opposition to the will of that portion of the people which understands what it is to have a will of its own, and has nothing on his side but that physical force with which despotism everywhere keeps down opinion. Still, so long as that force supports him, he will continue Emperor of the French. According to the report of many observers, public opinion in France is flowing rapidly away from the Tuileries. People have not found themselves in that millennium which Marshal St.-Arnaud fancied he saw begin in 1852. On the contrary, even the Bonapartists themselves have been deceived in their hopes; perhaps they looked for too much; perhaps they were capricious; perhaps events have occurred which have necessarily given a new direction to their ideas. Even the English alliance, useful as it has been in some sense to Louis Napoleon, may in other respects have tended greatly to abridge his popularity. Yet, having entered upon this policy, it will be his wisest course to persevere in it, and by enlarging the commercial intercourse between the two nations to give to the industrious classes a powerful material reason for attaching themselves to his government. Of course he has sufficient foresight to comprehend that if he resolves upon adopting this policy he will soon find himself under the necessity of opening and enlarging the political institutions of France; for free trade implies other kinds of freedom. An immense commerce, carried on with energy and intelligence, presupposes in the people the existence of mental qualities which are irreconcilable with slavery. The interests of the trading classes can be properly watched over only by their own representatives in a parliament which has the power to make its decrees respected. Establish such a parliament in France, and Louis Napoleon must cease to be emperor, and pass into a new category of royalty, less pompous, but far more elevated. If he discovers in time the wisdom of this course, he may check a reaction which has already commenced, and which will either restore the old legitimate line of princes or again lead to the proclamation of a Republic. In any case I fear that France will not speedily see an end of her troubles. Her inhabitants are too enlightened for despotism without being sufficiently enlightened for freedom. They are therefore obviously in a transition state, and as the great pendulum of public opinion oscillates, will alternately retrograde and advance, until a knowledge of politics shall be sufficiently diffused among the people to render practicable the reign of liberty. I do not pretend to foresee what part Louis Napoleon will choose to play in this prodigious drama; but, judging from his antecedents, I am not at all inclined to argue that it will be a noble or honourable part. There is a taint in his blood; he springs from a bad stock; he has no sympathy with free institutions, no love for the people. All his leanings are dynastic, and by professing faith in destiny, he has provided himself beforehand with an excuse for any crimes he may commit. He will always think it sufficient to attribute them to the overruling influence of his star. Against such a man the citizens of a free country cannot be too much on their guard."

Here are clear and emphatic words. We do not care to discuss the ideas of Mr. St. John—for our province lies beyond his theme. But we have thought it due to a veteran writer on politics to allow our readers to judge what sort of book is this life of Louis Napoleon—which now waits their acceptance.

Letters from Canterbury, New Zealand. By Robert Bateman Paul, M.A. Rivingtons.

THE public have heard very little of late about the Canterbury Settlement. In 1848, its advantageous organization, its exclusive religious tenets, and the Church dignitaries who supported it, secured for it both money and emigrants. Mr. Paul now offers the public an account of the progress achieved in New Zealand, and states, very fairly, both the causes of failure and the reasons of success. The

exclusive sectarian character which at first secured ship-loads of industrious and serious men, soon, as most people must have foreseen, faded away. And now the Canterbury settlement, with its pleasant farms, its temperate climate, its cattle dotted over gentle slopes, is simply a province of New Zealand that must become more and more popular with agricultural emigrants.

We put faith both in Mr. Paul's advice and facts; because his candour when dealing with the errors of the Canterbury settlement promoters invites this confidence. His advice is, so far as we can judge, excellent; and his descriptions are painted in the sober colours which every practical guide should employ. We will give the reader a sample of Mr. Paul's descriptions in a picture of New Zealand society.

"Long wearisome rides and walks in search of truant sheep or cattle, bivouacs night after night on the damp cold ground, mutton, damper, and tea (and that colonial tea!) at breakfast, dinner, and supper, day after day, and week after week, and month after month; wanderings in trackless deserts, with a choice of passing the night on some bleak mountain side, or wading through an unexplored swamp; and after all this labour finding perhaps that his flock are infected, and that no small amount of money as well as toil must be expended before he can hope for any profit at all;—these are the real experiences of a settler's early days in a young pastoral colony.

Malta tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit.

Those who had been tenderly nurtured at home no doubt found it a rough life at first: but even then it was positive luxury compared with the musquito-devoured, rat-overn, squalid, unwholesome existence of the Australian gold-digger, or the camp-life of our brave soldiers in the Crimea. At any rate, whatever it was, our young men, with very few exceptions, have struggled nobly through it, and are now, I rejoice to find, beginning to reap the fruits of their perseverance. With almost all our early settlers, indeed, the days of privation are well-nigh ended. The effort of labour, consequent on the Australian gold mania, threw us back, it is true, for a year or two; but that is all over now; and even the difficulty of procuring domestic servants has been, as far as I can make out, almost, if not altogether, removed by recent immigration. And then there is a heartiness in the tone of colonial society very cheering to the new-comer, who is sure to find, unless he grossly misbehaves himself, the right hand of fellowship stretched out to him on every side. As far as the enjoyments of social life are concerned, the Canterbury colonist may fairly challenge a comparison with the inhabitants of most country neighbourhoods at home. Dinner parties, it is true, there are few or none; but the young have from time to time their picnics and balls, to which the sheep-farmers flock in crowds from their stations; and a better-conducted, more gentleman-like set of men one could hardly find, I am sure, in any part of the world. In Canterbury, as everywhere else, I believe, in New Zealand, the character and feelings of all classes are essentially British; and likely to remain so: for the days are gone by when loyal and well-affected colonists were goaded into defection by the short-sighted policy of the home government. There is an air of manly independence too in the working man, which, if less agreeable at first, wears better, I believe, in the long run, than the politeness, too often hypocritical, of the labourer in the agricultural districts at home. Only enter the dwelling of the roughest 'old hand' among us, and you will meet with as much kindness, and if, from age or social position, you are entitled to it, as much genuine unbought respect as you ever experienced in any country of Europe. There may be a sulky fellow now and then (as there might be at home) on whom civility and good nature are thrown away, but the general character of our colonists is the very reverse of disobliging or bearish. If the truth must be spoken, the least civil and least reasonable of our people are, generally speaking, the settlers

of a month or two's standing, especially if they come from those parts of England where the labourer has been ground to the dust by low wages. But even here there has been a marked improvement of late; for those who came out in the last two or three ships have, I am told (with a few discreditable exceptions), passed with unprecedented rapidity through the crisis of unreasonableness, false pride, and grumbling, which old settlers call 'eating their tutu.' This happy change is attributable, I believe, in a great measure, to the fact that most of these persons are connexions of early settlers, who were able to explain to them, as soon as they landed, the real relative positions of the colonial capitalist and the colonial working man, each dependent on the other to a certain extent, but neither of them in a condition to oppress or deal unjustly with the other. They would point no doubt to themselves as men, most of whom had risen into the rank of small capitalists, not by a sudden leap over the boundary fence which separates the poor man from the rich, but by steady, persevering industry; and would warn the newcomer against raising his expectations too high on the one hand, or being unreasonably disheartened on the other. Nothing can be pleasanter than watching the steps by which the steady, sober working man thus mounts into the position of a proprietor. As soon as may be after his arrival he either engages himself as shepherd or bullock-driver, or hut-keeper at a station; or, if he prefers remaining near the towns, hires an acre or so of land, on which he builds a hut of sod or wattle and dab, makes an arrangement with a neighbour for ploughing the land, encloses it with a substantial post and rail or ditch and bank fence, gets in his first crop when and how he can, and makes up his mind to go on steadily working for hire until he is in a condition to farm entirely on his own account."

This is a cheerful picture of the British character conquering a country at the Antipodes. While the French immigrant is always content, and therefore never advances, John Bull, grunting very hoarsely and frequently by the way, trudges forward from his cottage to his castle. The Frenchman serenely munches his bread and grapes with rain-drops pattering through the roof of his cabin, while the Englishman grumbles at the inferior quality of his bacon, insists upon a daily joint, and aspires to port wine. Mr. Paul has pointed out this contrast very felicitously.

We should recommend emigrants bound for New Zealand to include Mr. Paul's book in their limited library. Its information is sound, and is derived from recent experience.

The Theory of War: illustrated by Numerous Examples from Military History. By Lieut.-Col. P. L. Macdougall. Longman & Co.

HISTORY, when it is fascinating, treats of war, or of revolution. There may be spectacle, but there can be little drama, in time of peace. However refined and lofty are the inspirations of "progress," it is war that warms the blood, it is a battle that rivets the eye, it is a social storm that engages the emotions. The story of Europe during a tranquil year is no more comparable with the story of a great campaign than the passage of a Bill through Parliament with the passage of the Niemen or the Rhine. What is Vienna to the mind in comparison with Ramillies, Manchester with Marengo, Liverpool with Lodi, Madrid with Albuera? What would be the annals of Greece without her phalanx, of Rome without her legions, of France without her generals and Jacobins, of England without Cromwell, Blake, or Marlborough, of Germany without Luther, Eugene, or Frederic? Establish an universal reign of peace, and the memory of mankind would revert, by instinct, to the records of old campaigns, would seek the heroic in the past, and

dwelt, not without a sentiment of regret, on the days when standards flashed in war, when great fights by sea and land made the names of admirals and captains immortal. Since, however, that halcyon future seems to lie beyond a perpetually receding horizon, there is not much chance that the interest of military history will be the interest of former centuries alone. Nations, like kings beloved by their subjects, have every confidence in the goodwill of their neighbours, but, nevertheless, wear coats of mail; so that a work on the Theory of War will continue for some ages, probably, to be of practical, not archaeological, application.

Such a work is Lieut.-Col. Macdougall's. We do not find—and this is a merit—that it contains a single allusion to Polyenus. On the contrary, it is dedicated to young officers, and is designed to be useful. The writer, indeed, as superintendent of studies at the Royal Military College, has had experience in the art of teaching, and has constructed his manual upon the principle of a text-book—to serve as a preparatory course of study, and for purposes of general reference. At the same time, it may interest the most ordinary reader, being neither overlaid with technicalities, nor composed to suit the idea that to be correct it is necessary to be dull. In every sense, the volume is entitled to praise. It consists of an extensive series of maxims and explanations, illustrated by citations from history. The writer professes to have compiled his work, for the most part, from the classics of the military library—classics which are often inaccessible, and not always manageable, except by the most assiduous readers. His preliminary chapter is devoted to the process of bringing an army to the scene of operations, and preserving it during the campaign. The troops are thus set upon the march, the rule quoted being that large armies should be directed by different routes upon the point of concentration, though there have been historical evasions of the law. Thus, during the Russian campaign of 1812 two vast armies, the Russian and the French, marched on the same road for a considerable time, the one retreating, the other pursuing. On the way, the columns must never break into file, unless under absolute compulsion—by defiling to avoid an obstacle in the path, a regiment loses ten minutes, a brigade half an hour. Napoleon said that if two armies were equal in all things except numbers and rates of marching, their relative values would be found, not by comparing their numbers, but by comparing the products of their numbers and rates. Thus, 10,000 men, who could average twenty miles a day, would produce as great an effect on the success of a campaign as 20,000 marching every day only ten miles. Sir John Moore, in the Peninsula, marched his light divisions sixty-two miles in twenty-six hours, leaving only seventeen stragglers behind, though the season was the hottest, arrived at the field of Talavera, crossed it in compact order, and took charge of the outposts without the rest of a moment. Each man carried a weight equivalent to that of "a good-sized portmanteau well packed." Yet, during the Kertch expedition, the men were wearied by a journey of eleven miles. After the march the Lieut.-Colonel supposes the army to have arrived on the field of battle. Here, he considers the nature of the ground, and of the "position," and recommends a reform of our cavalry practice in time of peace. It is the custom, at reviews, to gallop a troop of horse up to the face of a square, when it receives a volley, turns about, and repeats the manoeuvre so invariably that the horses learn that "they are not intended to go in," and might have been excused had they followed

the noble example at Balaklava. It is a notion frequently enforced, that cavalry cannot break infantry squares. Lieut.-Col. Macdougall dissents. He advises that horse troops should be exercised in charging a square of dummies, and riding over them:—

"But no formation of infantry can resist the shock of horses ridden, as English dragoons do ride, in earnest. Who that has read of the light cavalry brigade at Balaklava, but believes implicitly that that splendid chivalry would have swept away any infantry formation as foam before the hurricane. Many saddles would have been emptied, doubtless, as many were; but the survivors would have got in,—as the survivors *did*,—and there would then have been short work of the infantry."

Maxims as to the selection and maintenance of a base of operations, of communicating lines and lines of attack, lead up to this "example":—

"The Austrians and Piedmontese, in 1796, showed themselves ignorant of the manner of indirectly protecting their territories. After the battle of Millesimo, where Napoleon defeated their united armies, the Piedmontese retreated in one direction to Mondovì to cover Turin; the Austrians in another to Acqui to cover Milan. They would have effected both these objects if both armies had been united at either of the above two places. Had they been united at Mondovì, they would have covered Turin directly and Milan indirectly. Napoleon could not have reached Turin without first defeating their united army, and he dared not have marched on Milan leaving a superior army close to his line of communication, viz. the route to Savona. If the armies had been united at Acqui, the reverse reasoning holds good. As it was, he beat them in detail with an army very inferior to their united force."

When Carnot became Minister of War for the French Republic, France was threatened with invasion at seven different points, extending from Strasburg to Dunkirk. He found the national force broken up into eight armies, seven of which opposed the seven superior armies of the Coalition, while the eighth formed a reserve. Thus, the French were inferior at every point of contact. Carnot immediately joined the reserve with the army at Dunkirk, defeated the enemy there, joined the two armies with the third, beat the enemy again, joined the three with the fourth, and so on, until, at Strasburg, the last army of the Coalition was driven away by an irresistible combination. A better demonstration of the rule in war could not be supplied. Of course, however, numbers yield to spirit. How did Napoleon conquer at Arcola? Attacked during two whole days, by twofold numbers, he astonished the Austrians by not waiting for a third assault, but drawing out his fatigued army on the plain, returned the blow, and obtained a decisive victory. Such resolutions mark the great commander, without whom the great army loses half its power. Well might Bonaparte himself declare, that Gaul was conquered by Caesar, not by the Roman army,—that Hannibal, not the Carthaginian army, made Rome tremble at her gates,—that Alexander, not the Macedonian army, marched to the Indus,—that Frederic, not the Prussian army, defended Prussia for seven years against the three most powerful States of Europe. Would the French have retreated in 1796 but for the apathy and the intellectual embarrassments of Moreau? Frederic the Great, by forgetting his customary coolness at Kollin, partially lost a campaign; at Leuthen, by abandoning a preconceived plan in favour of an improvised idea, he gained a battle. Lieut.-Col. Macdougall analyzes the military conduct of several famous campaigns, and points to the results of experimental attempts and other violations of the permanent principles of war.

Thence, the discussion is directed to points

of detail,—whether the order of battle should be convex, concave, or straight, where batteries should be raised, under what conditions the troops should be disseminated; but these are matters too purely professional to occupy the attention of other than military students. One or two paragraphs, however, may be generally interesting.—

"The centre of a line of battle should not be formed of cavalry. For cavalry must give way before a combined attack of the three arms, and the centre is pierced. It may be thought that in the case where a position consists of two ranges of hills separated by a plain, the plain being favourable to the action of cavalry, that arm should occupy the interval between the heights on which the infantry is posted; but in this case the centre would be equally pierced, and the communications of the army occupying such a position at the mercy of the enemy. The loss of the battles of Minden and Blenheim by the French was caused by ignorance of this."

Marlborough, it is well known, sometimes defied every accepted maxim, attacked entrenchments with overworked troops on the plea that every hour's delay would cost the loss of a thousand additional men in the assault, and in the splendid campaign of 1704 deserted his base of operations altogether, left several French armies in his rear, and went forward conquering! Sir Charles Napier in India, by a brilliant conception in the field, made a little Thermopylæ for Capt. Tew. He was advancing to the attack.—

"The right of the line as it neared the enemy skirted the high wall of an extensive shikargah (a hunting-ground or forest of the Ameers), which protected the Ameer's left flank, and in which 6,000 of their matchlock-men were posted to take the British line in flank and rear, when it should close with the Belooch line of battle. The wall of this shikargah had one opening in it, not very wide, about 300 yards in front of the Belooch left."

The wall was nine or ten feet high, without loopholes, without a scaffolding to enable the enemy to fire over the top, and with only the one opening mentioned for the egress of the army that was behind. Into this opening the general thrust a body of grenadiers, telling their captain, Tew, that he might die but not yield the position. Tew died, but the position was not yielded. The action of six thousand men was paralyzed by the courage of the eighty Horatii who held the breach, while in other parts of the field the battle was won. Strokes of this kind are in accordance with Napoleon's apophthegm that pusillanimity, commonly called prudence, is the worst policy in war. He preferred deception to timidity, exaggerated the numbers of the troops in the field, published false returns, concealed his losses, and frequently announced huge military levies which had never taken place. No general ever displayed so much power of invention as he when actually in the field. It was a terrible ebullition of genius which led him at Wagram, when everything seemed to turn against his arms, to unite a hundred pieces of artillery at one spot, and advancing then to the enemy's centre, to hurl all their fire at once upon him simultaneously. At the same time, according to Marshal Canrobert's view, communicated to Lieut.-Col. Macdougall, whatever be the abilities of the commander, he should on no account trust to the intelligence of his subordinates, but accompany his orders with the most minute instructions, as though he had to deal with the least intelligent of mankind. Here is an illustrative anecdote, amusing, though heavily told, of a Bourgeois de Falaise.—

"That individual, it seems, was in the habit of going out o' nights; and when dark he met with many grievous disasters, in the shape of bruised

shins and broken noses. A friend, wiser than himself, told him that when he went out on dark nights, he ought to take a lantern with him. He accordingly provided himself with a lantern for his next nocturnal expedition; but finding matters not improved, he complained to his friend that he had followed his advice without thereby deriving any benefit. 'Had you a candle in the lantern?' said his friend. 'No,' said the Bourgeois; 'you never told me to take a candle.'—'Oh, but,' said his friend, 'when you go out on dark nights, you must not only take a lantern, but you must put a candle in it.' That evening the Bourgeois took a lantern and candle, but returned next morning to complain that he got on no better than before. 'Did you light the candle?' said his friend. 'No; you did not tell me to light the candle,' was the reply. 'Oh,' said his friend, 'but when you go out on dark nights, you must not only take a lantern, but you must put a candle in it, and you must moreover light that candle.' Accordingly, the worthy man departed, but again made his appearance the next day, complaining that he had strictly obeyed all his friend's injunctions, but that the wind had blown out his light! 'Oh,' said his friend, 'but when you go out on dark nights, you must not only take a lantern, and put a candle in it, and light that candle, but you must also shut the door of the lantern!'"

Imagine a general issuing an order to attack the enemy and to use balls as well as powder! After this taste of military humour, we lay down the Lieut.-Colonel's volume, which will, no doubt, become a professional text-book.

NEW NOVELS.

The Days of My Life: an Autobiography. By the Author of 'Mrs. Margaret Maitland.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—The infatuations prevalent among so many contemporary writers of fiction have not as yet infected the author of 'Mrs. Margaret Maitland.' She does not assume, for example, that romance must for ever wear a raiment brighter than Solomon's robe, and live in the golden light of opulence and aristocracy—or that a story of modern life should invariably taper up until the bridal canopy hangs from a coronet. Her heroine does not marry a peer; neither—having with rare magnanimity scorned the baubles of rank—does she find herself smitten with poverty, and compelled to eat its bitter bread. Again, the days of her life are not altogether days of adversity, convulsed by internal conflicts, quivering with ecstasies of emotion, or blackened by agonies of woe. She is sparing of her sighs, economizes her tears, and writes as though it were possible to frame a novel without an inextricable confusion of cross purposes, contradictions, doubts, and errors, in which every one calls precisely in opposition to propriety and reason, until some genius of Concord appears to unite the hands that should be united, and play the part of a drawing-room Nemesis, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The story is that of a young girl, who describes her career, as illustrated by the events of certain momentous days which are supposed to have permanently and distinctly affected it. In some cases the impression is dim, since it is scarcely explained how a life-long influence could result from a conversation with an old woman, whose garrulities from time to time fill up one of the black or white days in the autobiography. Hester Southcote is the daughter of a country gentleman; in the first chapter she is introduced walking home across some meadows, when two strangers meet her. One of them is Edgar Southcote, her cousin, long supposed to be dead, who is now coming to claim his patrimony, and disinherit her. Expelled, with her father, from the Cottiswoode estate—on which he had long lived—she becomes the companion of his morose retirement. He is a reserved, harsh man, who has sapped every source of human felicity, and whose cynical pride is an hereditary taint in the character of Hester. After the lapse of some years, proposals of marriage reach her from her cousin, and she rejects them, fancying they have been offered in pity. Hester enters into society,

and meets Harry Edgar, a gentleman after her own mind, to whom her affections are speedily surrendered, and who, ere long, is a suitor at her father's house. Of course, he is no other than the rejected cousin under an assumed name—but though to the reader the artifice is, from the first, transparent, Hester is deceived, and the improbability is not, perhaps, too striking for a novel. The lady becomes Edgar's bride. Upon this event reposes the entire structure of the story. Hester, after a brief honeymoon, is brought to her future home—the Hall of Cottiswoode—and discovers the deceit that has been practised upon her. Upbraids follow. Hester, poisoned by her inherited pride, refuses to live in a home to which she has been lured; but, after many wretched days, returns to her husband with an heir to Cottiswoode. Such is the story. The author writes with her usual fine capacity for the picturesque, her preference for simplicity, her knowledge of certain types of character, and her invariable good sense, good feeling, and good taste. No part of the narrative is uninteresting, and the reader is not bewildered by boundless contiguities of digression.

Edith Frankheart; or, the Baronet's Daughter. By Capt. Curling. 3 vols. (Saunders & Otley).—Capt. Curling is, in romance, a full-blooded conservative. Though not medieval in his sympathies, he holds to the theory that a novel is a novel, and can only be constructed in one way. Accordingly, when the Duchess of Tewkesbury sails voluminously out of a house in Grosvenor Square, and, seated in her carriage, reproaches her daughter, Lady Rosa,—a blooming aristocrat, beautiful as Hebe,—for having rejected a Marquis with 70,000*l.* a-year, what could possibly be the reason for Rosa's obstinacy, unless her heart be pledged to the heart of the noble Frank, son of a poor Baronet, scorned by the Tewkesburies? Moreover, is it not certain that Frank, after 900 pages of varying events and conflicting emotions, will ultimately turn out to be a rich man and victoriously marry Rosa? Secondly, not much of the story has been told before a mysterious individual comes upon the stage, employed by Lord Tewkesbury to recover his heir, stolen when an infant. Well, Frank goes to where glory waits him, is wounded in an Indian battle, and sends home a letter and a ring by his young friend, Reginald Croft. Reginald Croft calls at the mansion of the Tewkesburies,—and who should Reginald Croft be but the Tewkesburies' own son, although they know it not as yet. The story undulates through three volumes,—signet-rings, repentances, moles on shoulders, identical documents, and other appropriate miscellanea, being made use of to bring a lost son to the arms of an afflicted parent. Happily for Rosa, Frank is partly the means of effecting this family restoration; and he becomes, on that account, a little more agreeable to the Duchess. Finally, the Duchess, discovering that her own baby, now a major in the British Army, once hunted rats in a sewer, relaxes her powerful Tewkesbury pride, and is not only maternally tender, but almost superhumanly generous. And so the reader and every one else are put in good humour by the last chapter of the third volume. Capt. Curling, with a little audacity, tries his pen at character-sketching; and, by presenting the Duke of Wellington as the Duke of Torres Vedras, and Mr. Hudson as Mr. Howden, succeeds in labelling his portraits somewhat distinctly. It will be seen that his conception of romance is conventional enough; but his manner is pleasing; and he studiously shuns the thrilling and the painful.

"Long, Long Ago": an Autobiography. By Mary Lisle. (Mozley).—The "Long, Long Ago" of this tale refers to the time when the volunteers were called out in anticipation of an invasion from France. The pictures of social life, consequently, belong to that period. They are animated and natural. Miss Lisle creates a very loveable heroine, and tells her story plainly, although she scarcely justifies the abundant weeping that, every now and then, interrupts the cheerful life of the lady who ultimately becomes Mrs. Wootton. 'Long, Long Ago' will, doubtless, please those readers who prefer a romance of tranquil social interest to the activity and passion of novels proper.

Gil Talbot; or, Woman's Manœuvres and Man's Tactics. By Annette Marie Maillard. 3 vols. (Newby).—The title-page of Mrs. Maillard's novel is crowded with the names of her former works. We dimly remember some of them; but it will not be easy to forget that we have read this of which "the authoress reserves the right of translation in France." It is, perhaps, the silliest book for which the literary year 1857 has yet to answer. Three persons occupy the foreground:—Gil Talbot, a major in the army; Gothen Travannes, of the same regiment; and Claris Craven, second daughter of the house and home of a match-making mother. They meet in country quarters, and Travannes loves Claris, but is twitted by his brother officers, as a victim caught in the drag-net of that elderly female schemer, Mrs. Craven. Selina, her first-born hope, in fact, had once strategically involved a Capt. Dickson, of the same company, who, however, had struggled out of the snare. Gothen Travannes, it was said, was being bound, ankle and wrist, by the braided lilies of Claris Craven. Thereupon the self-love of the hero is alarmed; he obtains a fortnight's leave of absence, and deposits himself—in bachelor meditation fancy free—at Brighton, leaving his love mutely sorrowful, and his love's mother voluminously irate. But every Ariadne finds a clue; and to Brighton come—by a circuitous accident—Mrs. Craven and her duet of marriageable daughters. Travannes sees his Phryne once more in the Brighton foam; they meet—the large brown hat, the blue eyes, the blue bathing dress, the light fancies of the morning, the emperied evenings, prove too much for the Captain. One day, while Claris is bending down, with the front of her brown hat nearly touching her knees, a kiss is bestowed on "the white swan neck." She starts—he "placed an arm about her, as he whispered—'My own dear Claris.'—She was motionless then.—'My own dear Claris,' he said again; 'is it my own, my very own, Claris?'" There is a mutual explanation. The skies are bright—the blue eyes smile through tears—and the brown hat bends over all. Well, they marry; and, when they are married, Capt. Travannes hears his wife's mother exult, fancies he hears his wife also, feels he has been entrapped, and walks off, never to unite with the fair Claris, once beloved, but now and henceforward only to be secured a respectable settlement. Gil Talbot, the major, comes forward, attempts to conciliate him, and fails. Years pass—and Claris becomes a *prima donna*. The soldier, tired of war's alarms, returns a mutilated East India Company's crusader. Claris promises to be dutiful, but never conjugal; her heart is withered now—so Travannes dies out of the way, and Gil Talbot, the friend of her youth, father of her peace, becomes her wedded husband. This is the story, "writ in water," by Mrs. Maillard. It is desperately conventional, flat, foolish, and dull.

Two American volumes may be classed together—*The Blemmingtons; or, Dottings by the Wayside*, by the Rev. Joseph J. Nicholson, (Low & Co.), and *Rockford Parish; or, the Fortunes of Mr. Mason's Successors*, by John N. Norton, (Low & Co.).—Both have a religious and somewhat controversial basis. Mr. Nicholson draws the picture of an ideal parish pastor and flock, with all the incidental troubles thereunto appertaining. He indulges in satires of his own selection, and in occasional outbursts of invective, contrasting strongly with passages of ejaculatory moralizing. The story, with its pictures of life and manners, can scarcely be expected to interest any but American readers.—Mr. Norton's 'Rockford Parish' is similar in purport, though not in style. It is more professedly didactic, and sets forth the whole duty of a preacher, illustrated by the career of a certain Mr. Mason and his successors at Rockford. However, Mr. Norton, in his own way, administers many a denominational stripe, and fights the battle of the authorized clergy. He mentions a custom that has crept in among the undertakers in some parts of America, who, disdaining the flat old-fashioned coffins of Europe, have introduced a fashion "of making coffins with high shelving covers, something like the roof of a house." 'Rockford Parish,' like 'The Blemmingtons,' is exclusively Transatlantic in its interest.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Sir Robert Peel's Act of 1844, regulating the Issue of Bank Notes, Vindicated. By G. Arbuthnot. (Longman & Co.).—The author tells us that he was private secretary to the late Sir Robert Peel for several years, including that of 1844. This fact assures us, to some extent, of his knowledge of the subject which he treats, and at the same time prepares us for a certain undue partiality (if the substance of which economists are made, may be supposed liable to such weakness) for the work of a man with whom he was so nearly connected. It would be cruel in us to forestall, by any statement of Mr. Arbuthnot's arguments, the pleasure which our readers will doubtless enjoy in the perusal of the proceedings before the Bank Charter Committee, and of the Parliamentary proceedings during the present Session. Moreover, the theme, though important, is somewhat dry; it has been the subject of many publications, and nothing new can be expected to be said upon it, unless, indeed, the present Sir Robert Peel should take up the matter, in which case an original exposition may be looked for. It is enough to say that this pamphlet contains a well-written explanation of the objects which the authors of the Bank Act had in view, and that the arguments which are usually advanced in defence of that measure, are ably and concisely stated. We may add, that these arguments are addressed only to that class of objectors to which Mr. Tooke and Mr. Wilson belong, who recognize the principle of the convertibility of the Bank note, but think that no statutory provision is required to secure that object. Those who reject altogether a metallic standard of value, Mr. Arbuthnot justly considers to be argument-proof. At any rate their airy flight is far beyond the reach of logical powder and shot.

Embroidery: its History, Beauty, and Utility; with Plain Instructions to Learners. By Mr. Wilcoxon. (Darton & Co.).—This essay on needlework is intelligible to the youngest learner; but there has been so many works of the same kind, that the present volume was scarcely needed. We acknowledge the beauty and utility of ornamental work, as a graceful apology for flirtation; but a stern voice at our elbow thunders—"The mania for embroidery is encouraged to the exclusion of necessary duties. Ladies confine themselves to the house, when they might be gambling in the fields, weaken their sight when they might be strengthening it with green mound and blue sky, and neglect all kinds of wise reading,—for the sake of an embroidered trifle which will wear out in a few months. The time frittered away upon such occupations, if rightly used, would enable young ladies to do something better than flirt,—would make them intelligent and amusing fire-side companions—to their brothers and fathers." Goodness gracious!

Boy-Princes; or, Scions of Royalty cut off in Youth. By J. G. Edgar. (Bogue).—When Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, in his much-abused, yet highly amusing 'Memoirs,' spoke of a princess of twenty-three years of age as not even possessing the charms of youth, the garrulous writer was laughed at by the Edinburgh Reviewers. Mr. Edgar goes to an opposite extreme, and places among his boys several princes who have no more claim to the juvenile title than a post-boy,—respectable by maturity and hard-riding. Lively lads and royal imps of fame who have passed their teens, reckon their years by scores, and who, if not married, are at least old enough to be holden in such silken bondage, can hardly be said to belong to the class *puer*. For these the plea of "infancy" cannot be admitted. William Clito, at eight-and-twenty, was a boy with a marvellous beard; and Charles the Ninth, four years younger, was a very old man, for his years. These objections apart, and a tendency to be rather too dramatic and circumstantial, with an inclination for beginning a story in the autumn and clapping a live figure in the scene, after the pictorial manner of Mr. James,—these things apart—Mr. Edgar has put together a pretty book for boys,—which might have been much better.

A History of the Scotch Poor Law, in connexion with the Condition of the People. By Sir George Nicholls, K.C.B. (Murray).—The question—what to do with rogues!—perplexes most persons just now. In the olden times, jurists and administrators were less delicate in their consideration for the rights of men, and were, therefore, less embarrassed by contending suggestions. Three convictions for vagrancy placed the beggar on a level with the murderer, and he was hanged out of the way. Still, this process, dealing with individuals one by one, was necessarily slow, so that Fletcher of Saltoun, confused by the sight of the vagabonds swarming on the Scottish hills, devised a system of slavery for the better class, and a plan of expatriation for the incorrigible. The Highlands, he said, were possessed by a people "who are only gentlemen because they will not work, and who in everything are more contemptible than the vilest slaves, except that they always carry arms because, for the most part, they live upon robbery." From this "inexhaustible source of beggars" he recommended "that three or four hundred of the most notorious of those villains, which we call jockies, might be presented by the government to the State of Venice, to serve in their galleys against the common enemy of Christendom." Andrew Fletcher would, probably, in our days, make a present of all ticket-of-leave men to the Emperor of China or the Kaffirs;—and, truly, when an armed beggar came to a private house and constituted himself a man in possession so long as anything to eat or drink remained in cupboard or cellar, the fury of the Saltoun economist is more than intelligible. Sir George Nicholls in his 'History of the Scotch Poor Law' has collected a variety of illustrations on the subject, citing the most important acts of past legislation, from the Middle Ages to the establishment of the existing law. He had intended to write this 'History' as an appendix to his work 'The Poor Law in England'; but it was found necessary to produce it in a separate volume, and convenient to give it the character of a distinct work—a manual for the use of Scottish parochial boards. Sir George Nicholls, in some preliminary chapters, treats of the social state of Scotland during the medieval period,—of clanship, feudalism, mendicancy, vagrancy, and the earliest Acts against beggars and Egyptians. The reign of Charles the Second saw several new principles introduced—a distinction between regular and casual poor, compulsory labour, correction houses to teach trades, and various subsidiary schemes for the repression of pauperism, and still more of vagabondage. The more prominent portion of his work, however, is devoted to a history and analysis of the law as now existing, and of its several modifications since 1845. He has bestowed great care upon the narrative, and, if he has not undertaken to be the historian of the Scottish poor, he has, at least, produced a volume which explains clearly and precisely the grounds upon which the legislation of the British Parliament, with reference to Scotland, has been conducted within the present century, as well as the principles and practical operation of the system itself.

Autobiography of the Blind James Wilson, with an Essay on his Life and Writings and on the Present State of the Blind. By John Bird (blind). (Ward & Lock).—Many curious and interesting incidents may be gleaned from the personal incidents in this little volume; but they are overlaid with much extraneous matter, and there is that want of simplicity common to the writings of those whose faculties have been only partially cultivated. James Wilson was a remarkable man, pious, brave, endued with singular energy and a great desire to improve himself. If he found a solace in writing his poetry we cannot regret its existence, though our welcome to it is for the sake of the author alone, as the verses can plead little merit on their own account. In the preliminary Essay by Mr. Bird those interested in the management of the blind will find many useful suggestions, and the general reader will find a touching picture of a blind man's experience—blindness described by the blind.

Joseph the Jew: a Tale founded on Facts. By

the Author of 'Mary Mathieson.' (Hamilton & Co.).—Joseph is a Jewish orphan, born in an age of persecution. He arrives, destitute and weary, at the gate of a German town, where a Christian burgomaster becomes his benefactor. In the house of this excellent gentleman is a graceful little girl, who also befriends the Jew, and, when she is nineteen years old, endeavours to effect his conversion. The timid attempt fails, however, and Joseph goes to Berlin to study and to gain a livelihood by teaching. There he meets, not only Mendelssohn the philosopher, grandfather of the great musician, but a certain golden-haired Sarah of his own race, who is, at length, betrothed to the orphan by her father's death-bed. He attains to considerable prosperity, is thrown once more into the society of his early friend, the burgomaster's daughter, witnesses a religious change in the mind of the golden-haired Sarah, and, when she dies, becomes a Christian also. Such is the substance of 'Joseph the Jew.' The tale is somewhat unskillfully constructed, but interesting; the style is unaffected, the sentiment generous. Most readers would have been better pleased had the second death-bed scene been omitted; we presume, however, that the writer was controlled by his "facts." Altogether 'Joseph the Jew' is a religious story of a superior kind.

Recollections of a Visit to Port Phillip, Australia, in 1852-55. By W. W. Dobie. (Glasgow, Murray & Sons).—A volume of lively sketches, serious advice, and solid information. Mr. Dobie has had experiences of all kinds in the Port Phillip colony, in the country and in the town, among whites and blacks, the prosperous and the disappointed. He writes in an untamed style, and is not superior to a trite allusion, illustrative of his Doric culture; he is, moreover, too lively, at times, and persecutes our patience with gratuitous "humour;" but, having seen not a little of Australian life, and communicating his knowledge in a very short narration, he may be certified as an intelligent gossip, with something to say worth hearing.

A second edition of the *Discovery of the North-West Passage*, edited by Capt. Osborn, contains a very interesting chapter 'On the Natural History of the Arctic Regions.' The habits of the musk-oxen, deer, and wolves are detailed at considerable length, and illustrated by various anecdotes. Besides this new chapter, Sir Roderick Murchison contributes several valuable remarks upon the geological specimens and fossils brought home by Capt. Sir Robert M'Clure; and the book is now further enhanced by an excellent portrait of this gallant officer, engraved from the original painting of Mr. S. Pearce.

A folio document has been published, in French and English, entitled *Questions of General Interest arising out of the Confiscation of British, North American, and other Neutral Property illegally captured by French Cruisers during the Irregular Blockade of Buenos Ayres in 1847 and 1848, and Statements of the Claims against the French Government of the Owners of the Property so captured.*—With this we may classify another statement of an international question, *The Second Congress and the Russian Claim to the Isle of Serpents and Bolgrad*, by a Cambridge Jurist, and *Commercial Courts*, an explanation of the principles adopted in the settlement of commercial disputes in France, by Mr. Henry Dix Hutton. — *Quelques Eclaircissements relatifs à l'Armée Anglaise* is a spirited anonymous commentary on the criticisms of the Baron de Bazancourt and Marshal St. Arnaud with respect to the conduct and services of the British troops in the Crimea.—Certain suggested reforms in our military system are discussed, by "A Regimental Officer," in *A Few Remarks about the British Army*, evidencing considerable practical knowledge.—A still more important publication is *The Army and the Militia, a Letter to the Earl of Leicester*, from Major-Gen. Windham, C.B., advocating the establishment of a permanent militia in direct connexion with the army.—To this account of miscellanies, written from particular "points of view," we may add—*The Ballot, a Conservative Measure*, an able and convincing argument, by Sir Arthur H. Elton,—*The Shade of Cocker and the*

Chancellor of the Exchequer, an ingenious dialogue on the Income-Tax,—*An Earnest Appeal of the British Public on behalf of the Missing Arctic Expedition*, in which Lieut. B. Pim, R.N., sets forth the whole case strongly,—and *A Letter to Lord Brougham on some of the Legislative Requirements of the Coming Session*, by Sir John E. Eardley Wilmot.—Mr. William Ellis publishes an elaborate pamphlet, *Where must we Look for the Further Prevention of Crime?*—and Mr. C. B. Adderley, M.P., *A Tract on Tickets-of-Leave.*—*Owe no Man Anything* is the title of a "Discourse on Commercial Morals," by Mr. J. Martineau.—*Prince Albert, Why is he Unpopular?* by F. Airplay, is addressed to the credulous and silly. The writer talks of "Mr. Jellander Symmonds," of "eliminating" Prince Albert's character when he means "eliciting."—Quite as absurd is *H.R., a Satire on Present Evils, with Indications towards Future Good*, by J. B. Ruach.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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TO THE NIGHTINGALES.

Your sweet fastidious Nightingales!
The myrtle blooms in Irish vales,
By Avondu and rich Lough Lene,
Through many a grove and bowerlet green,
Fair mirror'd round the loitering skiff;
The purple peak, the tinted cliff,
The glen where mountain-torrents rave
And foliage binds their leaping wave,
Broad emerald meadows fill'd with flow'rs,
Embosom'd ocean-bays are ours
With all their isles; and mystic tow'rs,
Lonely and grey, deserted long.—
Less sad if they might hear that perfect song!

What scared ye? (surely ours of old)
The sombre Fowl hatch'd in the cold?
King Henry's Normans, mail'd and stern,
Smilers of gallowglass and kern?
Or, most and worst, fraternal feud,
Which sad Ierne long hath rued?
Forsook ye, when the Geraldine,
Great chieftain of a glorious line,
Was hunted on his hills and slain,
And, one to France and one to Spain,
The remnant of the race withdrew?
Was it from anarchy ye flew,

And foul oppression's bigot crew,
Wild complaint, and menace hoarse,
Mild, misleading voices, loud and coarse?

Come back, O Birds,—or come at last!
For Ireland's furious days are past;
And, purged of enmity and wrong,
Her eye, her step, grow calm and strong.
Why should we miss that pure delight?
Brief is the journey, swift the flight;
And Hesper finds no fairer maids
In Grecian or Devonian glades,
No loves more true on any shore,
No lovers loving music more.
Melodious Erin, warm of heart,
Entreats you:—stay not then apart,
But bid the Merles and Thrushes know
(And ere another May-time go)
Their place is in the second row.
Come to the west, dear Nightingales!
The Rose and Myrtle bloom in Irish vales.

W. ALLINGHAM.

INVERTED VISION NO MYSTERY.

Nice, Feb. 21.

I observe in the *Athenæum* of Jan. 17 a paper, entitled 'The Mystery of Inverted Vision,' in which my opinions are referred to in such a manner as to require correction.

In some of my early writings I stated the ordinary opinion, which I believe was that of Kepler, that the line of visible "direction is coincident with the last portion of the ray that conveys the impression"; and also "that an erect object is the necessary consequence of an inverted image,"—a truth deducible from the fact that we do see objects nearly in their true place.

When I wrote the work which Mr. Cooley has quoted I had made no experiments on the subject, and I preferred the opinion of Kepler to the conjecture of Dr. Reid and others, that the line of visible direction coincided with a line drawn perpendicular to the retina from the point on which the ray made its impression. My reason for doing this was that D'Alembert had proved that Dr. Reid's conjecture was incompatible with the calculated results obtained by using the best measures then known of the curvatures and refractive powers of the coats and humour of the human eye.

In this state of the question I investigated the subject, and have proved by experiments, which cannot be questioned, that whatever be the angle at which a ray, emanating from a luminous point, falls upon the retina, the point is seen in the direction of a line drawn perpendicular to the retina from the point on which it is incident. This is the true law of visible direction,—a law from which all the phenomena of visual position and visual distance, whether in monocular or binocular vision, may be calculated as accurately as the position of the planets by the law of gravity. It is a law purely physical, and has nothing to do with "sensoriums," or "decussations of optic nerves," or "nervous and cerebral systems," the fancies to which men appeal when they either will not or cannot submit to the patient investigation of physical truth.

The "optical difficulty suggested to Mr. Cooley by the stereoscope" has no existence. The theory of that instrument is perfect, and all the phenomena which it exhibits may be explained and computed by considering the images, formed in monocular and binocular vision, as produced by rays emanating from single points of the object.

The investigations by which I established the law of visible direction were published more than ten years ago in the *Edinburgh Transactions*, and in the *Philosophical Magazine*, and Mr. Cooley ought to have studied them before he wrote on the subject, and attached my name to exploded opinions.

D. BREWSTER.

Feb. 11.

THE question discussed in the columns of the *Athenæum* by Mr. Cooley and Mr. Claudet has long been a *vezata questio*, because its solution has uniformly been attempted on mistaken methods. Now that we have learnt the impropriety of attempting to explain chemical phenomena on physical principles, and biological phenomena on chemical principles, we should also cease the attempt to explain psychological phenomena on optical or

anatomical principles. The question of "Inverted Vision" is not optical, neither is it anatomical; nor will any ingenuity of hypothesis reduce it to optical or anatomical facts. In this respect it is allied to the other vexed question, Why do we, with two eyes, see objects singly? which also is answered by many as "a result of decussating fibres," or "laws of optics, illustrated by the stereoscope." We have only to reflect on the fact, that with two ears we hear sounds singly, with two olfactory nerves we smell odours singly, and with five fingers feel objects singly, to be aware that single vision with two eyes must depend on something wholly without the circle of optic laws or decussating fibres. It is indeed a purely psychological phenomenon.

To discriminate the psychical from the physiological elements in these questions would require more space than I can venture to ask of your journal; and as I have discussed them in the forthcoming edition of the 'Biographical History of Philosophy,' it will be sufficient at present to direct the attention of your readers to the cardinal fact of these questions being necessarily unanswerable on optical or anatomical principles; and leave their sagacity to the task of detecting the true answers.

One main source of the error is, that we are able to see an image reflected on the retina of an animal, and to explain, optically, how the image is formed. This has misled physiologists into the notion that in vision we see the retinal image. We really see nothing of the kind. The sensational centre is affected by that image, as in addition the sensational centre is affected by a wave of air pulsating on the tympanum; or, as in smelling, the centre is affected by the action of a volatile substance on the olfactory nerve; but we do not perceive the image, we do not perceive the wave, we do not perceive the oxidation of the volatile substance, which forms one necessary condition of our sensation of odours: we only perceive the changes effected in our sensational centres by these agents.

Little as is really known of the physiology of the senses, enough is known to assure us that we see no retinal image whatever, erect or inverted; and as to the question, Why does this inverted image appear erect to us? it may be answered without reference to the sensory apparatus; since every psychologist is aware that our conceptions of space, and the relations of space—consequently of inverted or erect images—are ideal elements; "forms of thought" according to the Kantians, "acquired inferences" according to others.

G. H. LEWES.

SALARIES TO SCIENTIFIC MEN.

Cheltenham, Feb. 17.

Dr. J. E. Gray, of the British Museum, having printed his interesting reply to Prof. Phillips's circular of August 20, 1856, I conclude that his opinions and statements are open to general remarks, by way either of support or of criticism.

While I fully admit the importance of the facts which he adduces with regard to the low and inadequate rates of remuneration awarded to the officers of scientific and literary institutions in England; and while I agree with him that the strange discrepancy here existing between the salaries of highly-qualified scientific employees and those of officers in the Civil Service is anything but creditable to us as a nation, I confess that, as it appears to me, Dr. Gray has presented but a partial and limited view of a large question, one which presses daily with increasing force upon public attention, and must, at no distant period, be fairly met by the legislature.

Now, in my opinion, it is not meeting this question fairly to appeal to the prejudices and self-complacencies of Englishmen against foreign arrangements for the promotion and endowment of science, especially when such an appeal is calculated, if not intended, to defeat rational and feasible projects for the formal recognition of science in the administration of our own public affairs.

Dr. Gray's assertion, that science has attained a superior position and greater practical importance in England than in any other European state, seems not to be substantiated by the observations

of learned foreigners.† One could hardly expect to conciliate the goodwill and respect of distinguished philosophers on the Continent by describing them as "dressed out in orders and other gewgaws" as badges of political servitude. I doubt both the correctness and the policy of any statement to the effect that the "great body of scientific men" in the "despotic" states of Europe are mere "servants and pensioners of the Government." And I venture to repudiate the notion that a "dependent position" could possibly be rendered "palatable" to men, like themselves, of noble minds and vast acquisitions, by decorating their persons with "gewgaws." As well might one hold up to contempt the professor's robe, the academic hood, the military uniform,—nay, even the ermine and the coronet which so fitly reward great services in law and arms, in administration and diplomacy.

Dr. Gray's main proposition is, I think, urged inconsistently with his premises. Surely, the higher the salary, the more closely is the scientific officer bound to the authority which employs him, the more dependent on that authority (of whatever description) does he become. The philosopher, in receiving a public salary, no doubt becomes a public servant; but he does not thereby become, necessarily, or even probably, a political tool of a Ministry of State. Instead of merely seeking to obtain respectable salaries (a very proper demand, in itself), scientific officers would, I believe, do more wisely to propose a legal status, an organized polity, such as would protect them against the unreasonable claims of corporations, boards, and bodies of trustees,—to which, be it observed, they are at present quite as much in subjection in this country as foreign scientific officers are to their state governments. They might justly call upon the legislature to assimilate their position somewhat to that of the legal profession,—the highest authorities of which, while handsomely remunerated, are nevertheless by the British Constitution made wholly independent of political influence.

It is, however, very noticeable that gentlemen holding scientific appointments under English corporate bodies, public institutions, and voluntary associations, are apt enough to cry loudly for better pay, although they too often denounce as unconstitutional any scheme of organization which would make their services more generally available and beneficial.

A wise legislature and a foreseeing government will scarcely sanction, still less interfere to enforce, a rate of salaries commensurate with the notions of learned officials, without requiring, at the same time, a regulated system of inspection and reports, so as to render scientific appointments of the greatest possible service to the community.

Liberal salaries should indeed be paid to those who hold such appointments, but not so much for the object of raising science in public estimation as of providing a useful and important body of public servants.

A grand defect in Dr. Gray's proposition is, that he does not attempt to show how, or by whom, the good salaries which he asks for are to be paid! Mere exhortations to "governing bodies," mere appeals, whether to their justice or to their mercy, are not likely to improve the remuneration, to elevate the position, or to promote the independence of the petitioners. The customary reply, though silly enough, is always at hand:—"Many persons, equally qualified, equally scientific, accomplished, skilful, and honest, are ready to undertake these duties for the salaries already paid. We cannot raise the market price of intellectual labour."

Those who are destitute of the power or of the will (perhaps of both) to think correctly on the subject, gladly accept so convenient a solution of the difficulty, and the officers are bowed out.

"Governing bodies" are the last to discover the

† See Liebig's opinion, quoted in the 'Glasgow Report' (p. lvi). See, also, some very sensible remarks in 'Henke's Zeitschrift für 1856,' on the miserable expedients for bringing Science to bear upon Forensic Inquiries in England. This able writer's conclusion has been thus translated:—"But John Bull's conceitedness tells him that that which he does must be the best; and it will require a good deal to make him admit that he has yet to learn much in these matters from abroad."

fallacy of their market-price theory. They do not perceive, or at least do not admit, the obvious conclusion, that, if it be in principle just and correct, and therefore expedient, it ought also to be applied to the higher offices of the State, the Church, and the Law,—offices which, curiously enough, are often held by their own members!

In determining the salaries of scientific officers, corporate bodies are not yet to be trusted. And Dr. Gray deprecates the intervention of the Legislature. Is the House of Commons, indeed, unwilling to recognize the claims of Science when properly submitted to it? If it be so, which I doubt, what can we say of our boasted representative system? If then, the Government is not to act in this matter, where is Dr. Gray's resource? But if scientific men would take another course,—if, through the British Association, they would unite in a reasonable request and a well-considered plan for organization, by legislative enactment, so that their *corps* might constitute an integral part—a distinct element—of the polity of the State in both its central and its local spheres of action,—proving, also, as might easily be done, how the public would benefit to an extent far exceeding the full amount of the cost of such organization,—there might be a fair prospect, even in this commercial country, of their proposals being received with consideration, and ultimately adopted.

H. W. RUMSEY, F.R.C.S.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Pozzuoli, February.

A fine morning, and the report that a new Columbarium had just been discovered, tempted me to Pozzuoli. The season of planting is the season for the antiquary, as undreamed-of wealth is then often turned up by the rustic, who has no other idea than that of putting down his vine or his fig-tree to a good depth. Often as I have travelled this road, there are two things which I have never before noted:—one is a large opening in the face of a high cliff not far from Pozzuoli, and communicating in earlier times between that city and the Lago d'Agnano. Small enough it appears from the road, but it really is, I am told, as large as the Sibyl's Grot. Through this, Pozzuoli derived no small share of its supply of water. Not far from the same site, and on a level with the ground, the face of the cliff appears to have been bricked up. Here was once a subterranean road leading to the same lake I mentioned above; but as it was used as a lurking-place by robbers, and very likely afforded facilities to the smuggler, it was closed about eight years since. Indeed, no one can have examined the neighbourhood of Naples without being struck with the number of excavations with which the whole country abounds. As we ascended the hill which leads up to the city, it was with a feeling of great relief that we found ourselves freed from the usual annoyances of the cicconini, "*et hoc genus omne*." The fact is, we were already in the hands of the Philistines; for the Monoculus of Pozzuoli, rejoicing in the name—and I trust in the nature—of Angelo, had come over—I must say rather under false pretences—to show us the great *Euphonia*. Our first visit was to the house of the Abbate Giuseppe di Criscio, who has a considerable collection of small terra-cotta objects, and coins and other articles of no great antiquarian value. Still, the traveller who is desirous of carrying off some reminiscences of the country which may be depended on as genuine, will do well to give the worthy priest a call. For myself, I appropriated a bronze ring, which formerly belonged to some sturdy inhabitant of Cumæ, and two or three cornelians, not remarkable for their cutting. The Abbate presented us with a copy of a pamphlet lately written by him, on the "*Antico Porto Giulio*." The restoration of this work was much talked of last year, you will remember; but, like everything in Naples, it all ended in talk. Leaving our friend D. Giuseppe di Criscio, we now went to examine the object for which we had come—the Columbarium. Passing through the city, and ascending to a considerable height, nearly as far as the Solfatara, we came to a "*Masseria*," or "*garden and vineyard together*," where the people

were evidently prepared to make the most they could of the "*Forestieri*." The labourers had been planting vines and had come upon some tombs, which, after rifling, they had closed up. One or two were still open, and into these we descended. They were about eight palms wide, ten long, and of a considerable height. In the sides were holes, as in every Columbarium, and round the base was a platform, in which human skeletons were found. No objects of any great value were brought to light, so far as I could learn,—nothing, in fact, but some "*lucernæ*," "*un genutaria*," and a "*specchio*" or two. "And are you now going to extend the excavations?" I said, pointing to some partition walls.—"No, signore, we dare not,—we shall shovel in the soil again." And so it is always in this country,—the Government has not either the means or the enterprise to continue the work, nor will it permit others to excavate,—and thus opportunities are daily lost of adding to the artistic wealth, and of improving the artistic taste, of the world. Before descending to Pozzuoli, we paused to admire the view which is presented from this point. Nothing can be more lovely. Misenum, Baïæ, with Ischia and Procida in the distance, lay at our feet; and we could not but admire the taste which had, centuries ago, chosen such a site for repose in life and death. From this spot is taken one of the most successful views of the neighbourhood of Naples by one of our resident artists. On getting back to Pozzuoli, we went to the house of another "*Angelo*," who rejoices in two eyes, and is an excellent cicconino. He not unfrequently has a few articles of value, or, if not, he generally knows what is going on, and can, if he chooses to be honest, get some things of value. I must, however, warn visitors that his angelic name may belie his nature if his interests are very deeply concerned, and that they must purchase with some reserve.

H.W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE trustees of the new fund created by Mr. John Shakespeare, who devoted 2,500*l.* to the purpose, have proceeded with so much diligence and dispatch, that the habitation in which, there is every reason to suppose, our greatest dramatist was born is now entirely separated from other buildings which formerly adjoined it. All the surrounding ground has been bought, so that what now remains is the question of conservation, and how the spare space is to be employed. For the purpose of considering and deciding upon these points a meeting of all the trustees has been called for an early day, including the trustees of the old fund, subscribed by the nation seven or eight years ago for the purchase of the house, as well as the trustees of the new fund supplied by the laudable bounty of an individual. We shall duly inform our readers of the further progress of the undertaking.

The following scrap of Shakspearian lore from Germany is welcome:—

"Oldenburg, Germany, Feb. 18.

"In an old library, containing several volumes of English tracts, I have just discovered a second copy of that edition of Shakspeare's Sonnets which states that they 'are [to be sold by John Wright, dwelling] at Christ Churchgate.' Hitherto, only one copy was known, which belonged to the late Mr. Caldecot, and was, by him, presented to the Bodleian Library, bearing no date at the bottom of the title-page. That copy which lies before my eyes has the date of 1609, and thus bears out the correctness of Mr. Collier's conjecture—that this edition was of the same year with that 'sold by William Aspley,' the date of the Bodleian copy being only cut off by the binder. I take the liberty to communicate this circumstance to you, hoping that you will allow it a place.

"I am, &c., PROF. TYCHO MOMMSEN."

Dundalk, in Ireland, has joined the list of towns enjoying the privileges of a Free Library. The arrangements for securing the true wishes of the public were ably made, and, under the care of Mr. Chichester Fortescue, have resulted in success.

We trust that Mr. Ewart—after a first secured success—will carry his inquiry a little further. It

is something to compel the custodians of our national institutions and national monuments to affix descriptive labels to the various objects of public interest. Such an act will abolish part of the taxes on knowledge—on recreation—on enjoyment. But we should like Mr. Ewart to ask for a return of the institutions in which fees are allowed to be taken? We hear very often from our travelling friends—and especially from friends travelling in Scotland—of public palaces and other places, supported by the public, out of the public income, from which the public are, nevertheless, excluded by high fees. Take the Tower in London, or Holyrood in Edinburgh, as an example. The Tower is an historical document—like the British Museum, and ought to be as freely open; that is, it ought to be open at certain hours and under careful regulations. The fine at the Tower Gate is not high—it is only a shilling; yet the principle is wrong, and there are thousands of men and women in London who would be glad to see the Crown jewels, the dungeons of Raleigh, Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey, and Algernon Sydney—together with those in which Clarence slept in his malmsey—Penn wrote "*No Cross, no Crown*!"—Tyrrael smothered the young Princes—and the Wizard Earl consulted with the three Magi—to whom a shilling penalty is absolute prohibition. At Holyrood it is—or was—much worse. The fine there is ruinous.

Mr. Layard has been elected for the third time Lord Rector of the Aberdeen University—the opposing candidates being Lord Elgin and Lord Stanley. A third Rectorship is very unusual at Aberdeen.

Sir John McNeill has accepted the office of Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart.

The Duke of Wellington has promised to preside at the next meeting of the Printers' Pension Society.

Mr. Chaffers's noble collection of antiquities has been dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's hammer. Some of the specimens were rare; and, with the exception of a trumpety modern portrait of Shakspeare—the occurrence of which in such a sale is unaccountable,—the prominent articles were of historical interest. The carved ivories were especially rich. The Carved-Ivory Sitala, of the tenth century, made by Bishop Bernard, of Hildesheim, for the Emperor Otto the Third, brought 210*l.* A Roman ivory Scriptorium, of the second or third century, brought 80*l.* A Diptych, of the fifth century, brought 23*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

A Correspondent, who has a perfect right to a hearing on the subject of Shakspearian relics, writes on the Bellows-portrait:—

"Feb. 23.

"In the Catalogue of a most interesting and valuable collection of antiquities, formed by Mr. W. Chaffers, sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of February, the following entry occurs:—'No. 420. Article cent quatre, Numéro trente cinq, un tableau, Portrait de Shakspeare, enchassé dans une des ailes du Soufflet, ayant appartenu à la Reine Elizabeth, adjugé, trois mille cent francs, à M. Wartel, 3,100 frs. It was subsequently sold for nearly double that amount to a resident in Paris. It is, doubtless, a painting of the time; and, considering the rarity of authentic portraits of Shakspeare, this, with its allusive frame, speaks much in its favour, although encased at a later period. It is fastened on by means of small pegs to one of the sides of a pair of bellows, around which are carved the following sentences:—'Whome have we here stuck onne the Bellows!!!—Thatte Prince of good Fellows, Willie Shakspeare.'" On the handle is written—

Oh! curse vile Coward Lucke,
To be thus meanlike stucke.—(Poins.)

—And at the top—

Nay, rather glorious lotte
To him assign'd,
Who, like th' Almightie, rydes
The wynges o' the wynde.—(Fyrolle.)

The lot likewise figures in the title-page, in all the pomp of capitals, as "*The Celebrated Shakspeare Portrait, formerly in the Collection of Talma*."—It realized 21*l.* Let me submit to the public,

through your columns, the question whether it be creditable, either to the late owner or to the auctioneers, that this worthless daub should have been exposed for sale as a possible original portrait of the poet, and as 'doubtless a painting of the time,' without the slightest allusion to the fact that a minute narrative of its fabrication some thirty or forty years ago, by Mr. W. F. Zinke, may be found in so common a book as Wivill's 'Inquiry into the History and Authenticity of the Shakespeare Portraits'—8vo., London, 1827, pp. 196—205? Was the description inserted in the Catalogue with a full knowledge that the picture was a recent forgery, or is it merely one proof—amongst many—of the carelessness with which sale-catalogues are sometimes compiled in London? That the bellows-Shakespeare has had its history written—that it once was an old woman in a cap and blue ribbons—and that it took in the sublime M. Talma, are incidents which may make the purchaser consider it worth 21f. But should he not be of that opinion, might he not compel Mr. Chaffers, or his agents, to refund that sum and take back their painting, 'doubtless of the time,' with its 'allusive frame speaking much in its favour, although encaused at a later period.' I am, &c. W. S."

Lord Palmerston, we are told, has presented 20f. to Mr. J. P. Robson, of Sunderland—from the funds at his disposal—as an acknowledgment of services to literature. What services?

A very attractive Diorama of Russia is on view at the Great Globe, painted by Mr. Marshall. It comprises views of the cities, rivers, palaces, and fortresses of the northern empire—the coronation of the Czar, and the progress of the war. Some of the separate pictures are brilliant; and the Diorama is, on the whole, worth a visit.

The drama of the Frozen Deep is not yet to enter the final act. Last week we announced a change—positively the last—in the ice regions; this week the Admiralty—which from the first has set its face against further voyages—has publicly and in the name of the Government declared against the Expedition. It is for the naval powers to do and to undo at their pleasure: but when we last week announced a final search for Franklin's ships, we spoke, as we believe, from the card. Our informant could scarcely have been mistaken as to what was then intended. But those most familiar with the working of our State Departments will be least surprised to find that, on an act of policy much disputed by the public, a change of purpose should have occurred.

The summit of the Chimborazo has lately been found to be quite ascendable. When Baron Humboldt, with his friend Bonpland, on the 23rd of June, 1802, meant to ascend the Chimborazo, which at that time was considered to be the highest mountain on earth, he had to turn back at the height of 5,909 metres, an insurmountable wall of rock barring his advance. Bousingault, the second who attempted the ascent, arrived, on the 16th of December, 1831, only up to 6,004 metres,—95 metres higher than Humboldt. Now, a late number of the *Journal des Débats* publishes, from the *Echo du Pacifique* of the 5th of January, a letter from the French traveller, M. Jules Rémy, who, in company with the English traveller, Mr. Brencley, ascended the mountain from a different side on the 3rd of November, 1856; and, although wrapped in entirely by thick veils of clouds, and forced by a violent storm to return, yet attained the height of 6,543 metres (according to Humboldt's trigonometrical survey, the height of the mountain is 6,544 metres), where the travellers lit a fire. It is questionable if M. Rémy reached the absolute top of the mountain, but no doubt is now left that this can be accomplished. The column of air in that height was still quite sufficient for breathing. The shortness of breath and the other symptoms usually noticed on reaching such heights have been perceived neither by M. Rémy nor by his English companion, as the former expressly states.

M. de Bonpland, it seems, has not given up his project of revisiting Europe. In his last letter to M. de Gülich, Prussian Consul-General at Montevideo, he expresses a lively recollection of his

travels with Baron Humboldt more than fifty years ago. He concludes it with the words: "Donnez-moi donc des nouvelles de M. le Baron de Humboldt. Cet illustre ami est dans sa 87^e année, moi dans ma 83^e, de sorte qu'à nous deux nous représentons 170 ans; je désire et je me plais à croire, que tous deux nous jouissons d'une régulière santé, et je ne perds pas l'espoir de le servir aussi fortement entre mes bras que je l'aime et le désire.—Aimé Bonpland."

The Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres has named as foreign Member Prof. Bopp, at Berlin, in the place of the late Baron Hammer-Purgstall.

Paris is shortly to have two Mohammedan Professors' chairs. The Turkish Government is going to send there two of its most distinguished Scholars, —Hussein Efendi and Suleiman Efendi, who intend to lecture publicly, the first on the Arabian and Persian languages for Mohammedans, and the latter on the Turkish language for Christians. Similar chairs, it is asserted, will be established by order of the Sultan at London, Vienna and Brussels.

An interesting literary discovery has been made at a country house in the vicinity of Königsberg, in Prussia. It consists in a number of autograph manuscripts by Immanuel Kant, the Königsberg philosopher, which were found among the books and papers left by the late possessor of the country seat alluded to. These manuscripts have never been printed, nor is it likely that Kant intended them for publication. It would seem that they were only first drafts,—beginnings of works which the author finished and published afterwards in a different shape. A number of hitherto unprinted letters of Heyne, the celebrated Göttingen philologist, has recently been discovered, which are said to be of considerable interest with regard to the literary life of Germany during the latter half of the past century. They will be edited by Dr. Fröhle, the biographer of Jahn and Bürgen.

Mr. Mansfield Ingleby—whose 'Outlines of Theoretical Logic' we noticed last week—insists on stating in simple terms a conclusion which, in pure good nature, we had left to be inferred. The error in his reasoning to which we drew attention is a failure; and it is not our business to prevent Mr. Ingleby telling the reader that this blunder "involves the whole superstructure which he has raised on the basis of Sir William Hamilton's principles." He shall tell his own tale:—

Birmingham, Feb. 24.
Allow me in fairness to make a short rejoinder to your issue of my 'Outlines of Theoretical Logic,' in your impression of the 21st inst. My identification of the proposition, "Some-X is not some-Y," with the contradictory of the proposition, "All-X is all-Y," you call "an unfortunate failure." If I were in error in that identification, the failure would be unfortunate indeed, for it is involved in the whole of the superstructure which I have raised on the basis of Sir William Hamilton's principles. Throughout my 'Outlines,' "some" in an affirmative proposition means, *some at least, perhaps all—in a negative proposition, some at least, perhaps any.* Accordingly, the negative, "Some-X is not some-Y," means, *some (perhaps any)-X is not some (perhaps any)-Y;* which may have three intelligible readings:—1, Some-X is not any-Y; 2, Any-X is not some-Y; 3, Any-X is not any-Y. 1 and 2, in common parlance, are read, *Some-X's are not Y's, and No-X's are Y's* and 2 converted is read, *Some-Y's are not X's.* All three are implied in the form, "Some-X is not some-Y"; and as each of these three forms is inconsistent with the form All-X is all-Y (or every-X is a Y), and as there is no other proposition which is inconsistent with it, *therefore, "Some-X is not some-Y" is the logical contradictory of "All-X is all-Y,"* anything you may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Your remarks only apply to the parti-partial proposition, "Some-X is not some-X," which is the form of stating the divisibility of X, —of which "Some-man (John) is not some-man (Thomas)" is a concrete example. It was not of this proposition I spoke in placing "Some — is not some —," in contradictory opposition to "All — is all —." I appeal to Mr. Baynes, or any other distinguished pupil of Sir W. Hamilton's, to say, first, whether I am not scientifically correct in that opposition; and, secondly, whether I am not therein correctly representing the doctrine of Sir W. Hamilton himself. I am, &c. C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY.

—Little reply is needed to this piece of exquisite confusion. Any person used to logical forms will at once see that Mr. Mansfield Ingleby excuses his failure by denying to the proposition "some-X is not some-Y" a part of the force which his own correct definition of *some* gives it. "Some," he truly says, is *Some at least, perhaps all or any;* and any reader will see that he subdivides his

parti-partial negation into cases in a manner which requires that, of the two "somes," one or both *must be all or any.* This was not Sir W. Hamilton's meaning; and if it had been, it would not have been correct. It may be safely affirmed that neither Mr. Baynes nor any other distinguished pupil of Sir W. Hamilton will attempt to affirm that his old teacher rejected as not an "intelligible reading" the case in which neither "some" is "all or any"; that, for instance, Sir W. Hamilton did not include "some men are not some animals." The matter is too clear to waste space upon; meaning by "all man is all rational" that man and rational are co-extensive, that there are no men but rational ones, and no rational beings but men, we do not contradict this proposition by saying that "some-men are not some-rational." For, were there but two men in existence, A and B, both rational, and the only rationals in existence, it is clear that some man (A) is not some rational (B); and also that some man (B) is not some rational (A).

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery of Painters in Water Colours, 5, Pall Mall East.—Morning, 11; Evening, 6d.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day between 11 and 4, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

DIORAMA OF RUSSIA.—The New and Magnificent DIORAMA OF RUSSIA, its PALACES and its PEOPLE, at the GREAT GLOBE, Leicester Square, at Three and Eight o'clock.—Admission to the whole building, 1s.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with new Costumes and various Novelties, vocal and characteristic, every Evening (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office, POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William Street, Charing Cross. The Hall has been entirely re-decorated.

The original GENERAL TOM THUMB, who appeared three times before Her Majesty in 1844, performs THEE TIMES DAILY, at the PRINCE OF WALES' BAZAAR, from 12 to 2, 3, 4, and 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock. New Songs, Dances, Costumes, imitations, &c.—Admission, 1s., regardless of age; Stalls, 3s.; Children, 1d.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 4, Coventry Street, Leicester Square.—OPEN for Gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Containing upwards of 1,000 Models and Preparations, illustrating every part of the Human Frame in Health and Disease, the Races of Men, &c. Lectures are delivered at 12, 3, 4, and half-past 7, by Dr. SEXTON, F.R.S.; and at a Quarter past 8 p.m., by Dr. KAHN. Admission, One Shilling.—Catalogue, containing Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn, gratis.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 19.—Dr. Miller, V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'On Two Cases of Hernia of the Ovaries,' by Mr. H. Oldham;—'Further Observations on the Anatomy of the Nautilus,' by Mr. J. D. Macdonald.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 19.—The Earl Stanhope in the chair.—Mr. J. C. Webster and Mr. J. R. Butlin were elected Fellows.—Mr. J. Howard exhibited a deed bearing the seal of Thomas Hunte, temp. Henry VI., the shield having for supporters two foxes.—The Secretary communicated an account of the possessions of the Abbey of Malmesbury in the days of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, with observations on the ancient limits of the Forest of Braden, in North Wilts.

STATISTICAL.—Feb. 17.—Col. Sykes, V.P., in the chair.—J. V. Yatman, Esq., was elected a Fellow.—Dr. Guy read a paper, 'On the Duration of Life among Lawyers.' This paper was a sequel to papers on the duration of life among clergymen and medical men, which were read before the Society in November, 1851, and December, 1853, and which were subsequently printed in the Society's *Journal*. The facts were derived from the 'Annual Register' and Chalmers's 'Biographical Dictionary.' Those whose deaths are recorded in these publications were, of course, persons who had reached some eminence in their profession. 139 cases had been taken from the 'Biographical Dictionary,' and 309 from the 'Annual Register.' Of those members of the

clerical, legal, and medical professions, who have attained the age of 51 or upwards, the average ages were as follows:—'Biographical Dictionary'—Clergy, 69.48; lawyers, 68.50; medical men, 70.94. 'Annual Register'—Clergy, 74.04; lawyers, 72.77; medical men, 72.95. The tables now annually published by the Registrar-General will, in the course of some years, furnish us with better means of judging of the duration of life in various professions. The two following propositions respecting the duration of life among lawyers seem to follow from the facts tabulated by Dr. Guy:—1. That the duration of life among lawyers is somewhat shorter than among members of the clerical and medical professions. 2. That it has suffered a slight progressive decrease during the last three centuries. With regard to the members of the three professions taken collectively, it would seem:—1. That the members of these professions occupy a favourable position, in respect of the duration of their lives, among the educated classes. 2. That the difference in duration of life among these three professions is not considerable, as it amounts to from a year and a quarter to four years and a half, according to the class of facts selected for comparison. 3. That the members of the medical profession appear to be the longest lived, then those of the clerical and legal professions.—A paper was read by the Rev. Robert Everet, 'On some Prisons in the North of Europe.'

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 10.—J. Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Prof. Owen read a paper, in continuation of his previous memoir, 'On the Anatomy of the Great Ant eater' (*Myrmecophaga jubata*), describing the form and the structure of the very remarkable stomach of this animal. When moderately distended, the organ presents a sub-globular form of about eight inches diameter, with a smaller sub-globular appendage, as it seems, of about three inches diameter, intervening between the main cavity and the intestine. The oesophagus terminates near the middle of the upper surface of the main portion. On bisecting the stomach lengthwise, the main cavity is seen to correspond with the cardiac division, and the appendages with the pyloric division of the stomach in Rodentia; but they are much more distinct in structure and functions in the *Myrmecophaga* than in any other Mammal with a stomach similarly divided externally. The cardiac orifice in the inverted stomach presents the form of a narrow, slightly-bent crescentic slit, about one inch in length. The pyloric division of the Ant eater's stomach is remarkable for the thickness of its muscular tunic, and the density of its epithelial lining, which convert it into a veritable gizzard. The muscular coat varies from one inch to half-an-inch in thickness, and at the middle of the cavity it is separated from the lining membrane by an unusual accumulation of the elastic cellular tissue. A very small proportion only of food can enter at one time into this cavity to be subjected to the triturating force of its parietes operating, with the aid of particles of sand, in the comminution of the unmastered or imperfectly masticated termites. When the pyloric cavity is bisected transversely, its area presents a crescentic figure, owing to the protuberance formed by the thicker muscular tunic and the more abundant sub-mucous elastic tissue in the upper parietes. The broad, longitudinal plicæ which commenced on the cardiac side of the intercommunicating aperture give a longitudinally-ridged character to the inner surface of the cavity. This character is changed near the pylorus for a reticular rugosity, and the pylorus, when viewed from the duodenal side, presents a crescentic form, with the horns of the crescent presented upwards. The living membrane of the duodenum soon becomes smooth. The peculiar organizations described in this paper were admirably illustrated by a series of accurate and beautiful drawings, executed after Prof. Owen's dissections, by Mr. H. V. Carter, formerly anatomical student in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.—Mr. Gould communicated a letter he had lately received from M. Elsey, Esq., the surgeon and naturalist attached to the Expedition under the command of A. C. Gregory,

Esq., now engaged in exploring the north-western and northern portions of Australia. Mr. Gould considered this communication to be of great value, inasmuch as, besides mentioning that the writer had acquired an extensive collection of birds, it contained numerous very interesting observations respecting the various species which had been met with in the neighbourhood of the "Victoria River Depôt, N. W. Australia. Lat. S. 17° 34' 30," their interest being much enhanced by the circumstance of many of them referring to several forms not previously known to occur in that part of the country. He added, that Mr. Elsey hoped to contribute largely to our knowledge of the natural history of the northern parts of Australia during the progress of this Expedition to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

CHEMICAL.—Feb. 16.—Col. Philip Yorke, V.P., in the chair.—Rev. J. Barlow, M.A., H. Hancock, jun., and T. W. Burr, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—Prof. Abel and Elöxam read a paper, 'On the Valuation of Nitro,' and described a series of estimations of the salt by the modification of Gay-Lussac's process, introduced some time back by the authors,—combustion, however, being effected with Mr. Brodie's graphite, instead of with resin, as formerly.—Prof. Abel read a paper, 'On the Occurrence of Crystallized Binoxide of Tin in some Gun-metal Castings at Woolwich.'—Mr. R. Adie read two papers, one 'On the Temperature of Charcoal while traversed by an Electric Current,' and the other, 'On the Thermo-electric Properties of certain Metals, with reference to the Direction in which Heat and Electricity cross their Joints.'

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—Feb. 23.—W. B. Hodge, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—W. T. Linford, Esq., was elected an Official Associate.—Mr. H. Williams read a paper, 'On the Origin of Insurance,' by F. G. Smith, Esq. The writer stated his opinion that the earliest direct mention of Marine Insurance is in an ordinance of the City of Barcelona, of the year 1433, in which it is ordered that no vessel should be insured for more than three-quarters of its value; that no merchandise belonging to foreigners should be insured at Barcelona, unless freighted on board a ship belonging to the King of Arragon; and that merchandise belonging to Arragonese subjects on board vessels belonging to other countries should only be insured for half its value. It appears most probable that the inventors of Marine Insurance were the Italians, who, as is well known, were the leading commercial nation in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was in Venice that the first Bank was established, and that a funded debt, transferable from hand to hand, was first introduced. Bills of exchange, if not invented in Italy, were used extensively by the Lombard merchants and money-dealers; and book-keeping by double entry is of Italian origin, as is also the phrase, "Policy of Assurance."

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Feb. 5.—Annual Meeting.—The Lord Chief Baron, President, in the chair.—Rev. H. Holden, M.A., Prof. A. Farre, M.D., J. Murray, Esq., M.D., Capt. Dalton, J. S. Bowley, T. S. Davis, J. H. Greatrex, W. H. Jones, D. Knapping, E. W. Mantell, T. B. Wire, and H. T. Wood, Esqs., were elected Members.—The President delivered an Address.—The Auditors' Report and the Annual Report of the Council were read.—The following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—President, Sir F. Pollock, Lord Chief Baron; Vice-Presidents, J. Percy, Esq., M.D., and H. W. Diamond, Esq., M.D.; Treasurer, A. Rosling, Esq.; Members of the Council, R. Fenton, P. W. Fry, T. F. Hardwick, T. A. Malone, G. Stokes, and C. B. Vignoles, Esqs.—Mr. C. Long exhibited samples of gelatine, and iodide and bromide of cadmium, referred to in a paper read by him at a former meeting.—A machine for rapidly and thoroughly washing positive paper prints, invented by Mr. R. Fox, was described.—Mr. Mayall exhibited portraits taken on a new material—invented by him—composed of sulphate of baryta and albumen, and resembling fine ivory.—Mr. Atkinson, of

Manchester Street, Liverpool, exhibited a stereoscopic camera and dark box, invented by himself.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
Mon. Entomological, 8.
 Chemical, 3.—'On recent Improvements in the Manufacture of Iron,' by Prof. Abel.
Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—General Monthly Meeting.
 Horticultural, 2.
 Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'On the Results of the Use of Clay Retorts for Gas-Making,' by Mr. Church.
 Linnean, 8.—'On the Characters and Subdivisions of the Class Mammalia,' by Prof. Owen.
 Royal Institution, 3.—'On the Sense of Sight,' by Prof. Huxley.
Wed. Microscopical, 8.
 Society of Arts, 8.—'On Appliances for facilitating Submarine Engineering and Exploration,' Part I. Submarine Engineering, by Major Sear.
 Royal Society of Literature, 8.
Thurs. Zoological, 8.—General.
 Artists' and Amateurs' Conversational, 7½.
 Philological, 8.
 Society of Antiquaries, 8.
 Royal, 8.
 Royal Academy, 8.—'Painting,' by Prof. Hart.
 Photographic, 8.
 Royal Institution, 8.—'On Sound,' by Prof. Tyndall.
Fri. Archaeological Institute, 4.
 Royal Institution, 8.—'On the Great Bell of Westminster,' by Mr. Denison.
Sat. Astric, 2.
 Royal Institution, 3.—'On the Origin and Progress of Life on the Globe—Vertebrata,' by Prof. Phillips.

FINE ARTS

Pre-Raphaelitism; or, a Popular Enquiry into some Newly-Asserted Principles connected with the Philosophy, Poetry, Religion, and Revolution of Art. By the Rev. Edward Young, M.A. Longman & Co.

Mr. Young is all for the old. He is a warm defender of Raphael and the great men (Greek and Italian) against Mr. Ruskin and the modern revolutionists. His creed is fully comprised in the fine sentence of Bacon's which he brandishes on his title-page:—

"The world being inferior to the soul: by reason whereof, there is agreeable to the spirit of man a more ample greatness, a more exact goodness, and a more absolute variety than can be found in the nature of things."

The motives of Mr. Young's book are easily shown. Some time since he published a lecture on 'The Use and Abuse of Art,'—in which he fell tooth-and-nail, in a grave gentlemanly way, on Pre-Raphaelitism. To his astonishment, his whisper, "hinting a fault," is bellowed forth, far and wide, from Rumour's brazen trumpet. In a few weeks, Mr. Ruskin mentions the offending clergyman in his Edinburgh Lectures. In all great literary and political excitement there is ample room for two men—the leader of the majority and the leader of the opposition. A great theorist implies room for a great critic to answer and rebut. "There are two sides to everything," says the proverb. To point out the fact that every black has a white, and every sweet a sour, Mr. Young comes forward; for want of a better, he stands by this book—the acknowledged leader of the anti-Ruskin party.

On the wide question of the new Art schism, we need scarcely enter. The *Athenæum* was one of the earliest papers to point out the dangers of this heresy, and yet acknowledged its value as a protest and reform. We allowed and showed, that it was a proof of a want, of a deadness and a defect, as all heresies have been. Luther's, for instance, and Wesley's, for example. We showed that these young men were earnest, fanatical, determined, able, and self-denying. We knew that they were rash, wild, insolent, contemptuous—lovers of the new, the eccentric, the antiquated,—treaders down of old hedges and venerable landmarks:—wild boars we saw they were in academic vintage, breakers of snubbed and obsolete images,—contemners of West and his type,—cosmopolitan, revolutionary, insolent, fanatical;—but we had (and we are proud to remember it) the courage to confess that these young men had something in them, that they had far-reaching and swift imaginations, much academic learning, a religious and self-denying spirit—the spider's patience, and the industry of the ant. We eulogized honestly their love of fresh, vigorous, natural colour, their passion for Wordsworthian nature, their dramatic force, their genial sympathies, their wide and poetic reading,—in a word, can we go further when we sum up all that in Art makes error bearable and novelty attractive—their power?

As for their leader and apostle, Mr. Ruskin, we have nothing to repent of. We were the first also, in this instance, to point out his origin from Rio and Lord Lindsey,—we traced him to the Lake School of Poets, showed him a necessary consequence of that great poetical Revolution—a product of our metaphysical exhaustion and worn-out naturalism with all its good, and all its bad, effects. We have burst our lungs (almost) times out of mind at his rainbow-bubble theories and logical air castles, the wall cloud, the foundation quicksand, his comet progress, brilliant, lofty, perhaps ephemeral as a Bengal light—not a new light. His wild declamation, his rhetorical diapasons, his swelling choruses of language, his organ depth and richness, we have loaded with praise,—we delight to hail him as a prose poet:—sometimes we have split a pen in vexation that he should be of all poets the least equal. Cleverly, scholarly, laboriously, patiently, but with rather too commentating a manner, Mr. Young goes into the argument of this Satan of the Academy, points out his errors and his blunders with novelty and with vigour, and in bursts of eloquence not unworthy of the enemy against whose orb of shield he hurls his spear. He admires all the old masters, and all they did, and has a pat of the back and a shake of the hand for them all. To his eye, Claude has dream-like views never monotonous, Salvator paints the soul of landscapes, never false and vulgar, Poussin is never "shady," and Spagnoletti never brutal. In all these defences and replies, however, Mr. Young confines himself to Pre-Raphaelitism and to those remarks of Mr. Ruskin which bear on that question.

Our writer laughs at the moral purpose often attributed to painters, thinks landscapes "wholesome refreshments," and proves that Turner, like all painters, had his convention. The mere question in Art being, which convention is best—high or low tone,—a preponderance of light or a preponderance of dark! On this all the question turns. Old happy ages and Gothic stomachs liked dark. We, more vexed about taxes and means of living, prefer light. Both are good,—God made day and night, and he who pleases may choose the best. The spirit, and not the letter, of Nature is what we all stand up for; but the difficulty is, which is the letter.

Of the question that vexed Pilate, "What is Truth?" and for the answer to which, Bacon tells us, he would not wait, Mr. Young says, boldly, in the best manner of the Anti-Ruskinites,—

"I take my stand on the palpable diversity, to say the least, of the two orders of impressions: and affirm that the nice discriminative articulation of geological facts, however essential to a lecture, is not the essential function, whether of landscape poetry or landscape painting: that to have very much overlooked such things is not the *'crimen læge mæritatis'*, especially in those who lived before the marvellous stupidity of this age of lecturers: that they cannot be what Mr. Ruskin would make them in our landscape criticisms, since they are of no such significance in our landscape feelings: that majesty, mystery, might, sweetness, grace, beauty—the tear and the smile and the frown of mother earth, her rejoicings, her witherings, her solitudes, her pensive gloom, all that the indestructible poetic instinct has been used to call *expressiveness*, are also truths—truths immeasurably more precious to all earth's true loving children—truths which, though they co-exist in actual nature with those lower ones we have been speaking of, yet everywhere subordinate, subdue, and keep them virtually out of mind, like the anatomy of a friend's face, or the organization of a mother's heart."

True to his clever, quiet, reasoned-out conservatism, Mr. Young thrusts some thirty choke pears into his enemy's mouth, when he sums up the merits of the age Mr. Ruskin belongs to yet diffames. He says—

"We are money-making people: I read on the frontispiece of our Royal Exchange that '*The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof*.' We reared, the other day, a Temple to Commerce, poetically called a 'Crystal Palace,' but which might have been called with prosaic truth the eighth 'wonder of the world.' Our monarch inaugurated it with prayer and benison; and whilst the wide world was making pilgrimage to it, its sacred solitude, each returning seventh day, made indigissable confession of the '*Lord of the Sabbath*.' There is another fact I would dare to match with all the upholstery confession of the middle ages. Show me the equivalent to a money-loving people putting its hand into its own pocket, not to build proud towers, but to emancipate degraded savages; giving twenty millions, not at the bidding of an imperious monarch, or a tyrannical priesthood, but at the spontaneous call of the national conscience, and by the immediate instrumentality of the national will. There is a moral grandeur in this '*money*,

grant,' that sinks the Pyramids into littleness. As for Christian Herodas, what can history chronicle or poetry invent, of Godfrey, Richard, or St. Louis, that does not pale before the simple details of that poor despised Pagan mission of the other day? I will not content myself with even the names of '*Nightingale*' and her noble sisters."

Equally quietly he laughs at Mediæval vulgarity and licentiousness, or its tyranny and violence:—only men ashamed of the Reformation can talk of the freedom of mediæval workmen, who drew and chipped with fingers still stiff from the thumbscrew. About Greek and Goth the two champions again fall out. The religious principle, when earnest and sincere, led to great works in all lands, in Pyramid, Parthenon and Minster; none first, but each excellent in its degree. Mr. Young says eloquently:—

"The Greek planted his majestic columns, as I have already observed, so as to bear the unmistakable stamp of service; the Goth placed his so as only the most licentious fancy could have dreamt of placing them, scooped out the wall to make room for them, and gave them, in most cases, the fantastic semblance of supporting masses, of which the slightest actual pressure would have crushed them to atoms. What shall we say of their bravado? No doubt there was the profoundest science, architectural contrivances the Greek never allowed himself,—but, the scope for fancy, and the indulgence of it! the bold, unfettered, ever inventive discursiveness! the play of architectural revelry! the flinging to the winds of rule and precedent, save only as they gave occasion for further flight,—each successive age, each successive building, shewing some wider master stroke than the last! 'freemasons!' above all, that most remarkable abhorrence of the '*two and two make four*' principle that makes the classic style so impracticable, save when Italianized and melted down! the committing everything to that curious, fitful, wonder-loving faculty, that hates utilitarianism, eschews numbers, shrinks from vulgar symmetry; and, whilst it has its own sense of proportion, delights everywhere in disguising it! To us, then, is the task, the task of distinction between the styles. Will any be bold enough to call all this 'Pagan and Christian'? Is it not, on the face of it, a pure psychological affair from first to last?"

Greek sculpture is equally well defended.—"The chiselled marble is itself the echo of poetic thought. Of some of these utterances,—these bodiless emanations, that hang, rainbow-like, about the marble, or breathe, like Memnon's voice, at solemn windings of light and darkness, to ears that listen,—these *kapitôvovai*, heart-speaking, that make us feel, through the waste of years, how God has indeed 'made of one blood all nations of the earth,'—I could have adventured a few words. But it is needless. It is the grossest possible mistake to call these things mere exhibitions of material beauty."

Again,—

"It is too true that the Greek knew nothing of our Christian heaven, nor of the narrow way of self-renouncing faith that leads to it: Does it follow that we are to renounce, for the above incongruities, his marvellous grasp of all that Art can give us of grandeur, grace, power, and energy?—of serene enjoyment, silent grief, lightning vigour, or majestic thought?"

Mr. Ruskin's fantasies are laughed down with much good sense. Parallelisms and analogies we all know are no arguments. What Art-scripture tells us, that because an animal has not a horn on his tail, a building should have no fore and aft pinnacle? Mr. Young says, wittily enough, reducing the *ad absurdum* in the severest elenchus.—

"Away, also, with all windows, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, on the ground floor. Where was ever a decent beast with eye in its sides, or its basement story? Put your door also in the upper regions. The door is the mouth: Was it not the very condemnation of the serpent that it should have its mouth on the ground and lick the dust? But what mean you by that straight roof? Beasts have dorsal ridges. Yes; but What beast did you ever see,—horse, ass, ox, camel, dromedary, crocodile, porpoise,—with such a ridge as men called architects have contrived to hit on? Away also with all those straight columns. Show me a straight leg in comparative anatomy. Stag, stork, dog, hog, dragon-fly,—all have joints more or less visible; even the elephant hath joints, though not for courtesy.

And, touching columns,—remember that all your noblest buildings have but two. Man is the first of animals, and he is *biped*. The ignoble are centipedes, caterpillars, and such like."

Again, in the same tack,—

"If to require the inferior workman to do the same thing twice is the bitter bondage, you are bound to carry out the practical inference. The inferior man belongs to the common lump, and can plead no speciality, whether of mind, body, or estate. Carry out, then, the great principle. Write your Magna Charta in becoming language,—no two columns alike, no two hats, no two shoes, no two shirts, no two stockings, no two buttons, no two button-holes. Don't say stockings and shoes must match; that touches at best but a single pair."

Of self-contradictions, of course, our shrewd author points out a legion. In one place Mr. Ruskin laughs at men preaching mere belief, and in others, avows it as his own principle. In one place, architectural decoration must be purely conventional, and in another, it must be purely

imitative; he laughs at Flemish hair painting, and yet laments its absence in Hunt; he praises the Parthenon without its friezes, and then says, without them, it is a body without eyes. But patience wears of this police court task when everyone knows the prisoner is guilty. Away with him as a lawgiver of Art!

Mr. Ruskin's faults are well sketched in Mr. Young's conclusions.—

"If he prefer the course he has hitherto chosen—if he will continue to generalise on casual impressions, and build up irrefragable systems on partial views and fleeting humours,—if, confident of conclusions he has given himself scarce the time to clothe in language, he will rush, comet-like, not only against other people's facts and principles, but against his own—if, whilst he has the right to shine as a star, he will first assume the sun, and then do the office of a satellite—he must not be surprised at the very philosophical consequences: he must not take offence if, whilst the careless are awfully amazed, and the indiscriminating are held in thrall, the prudent pause, the wise lament, and, one after another, admitting the chaotic truths struck out, and the power and beauty of the performance, utter words of caution, point the reluctant moral, and pronounce even that glittering and seductive eloquence to be but

The gilded halo hovering round decay."

The English Art-world is young in Art, and is something like a prodigal not come of age, who lavishes his money on bubble picture-dealers, and is led by any quack who can gabble pleasantly of "the grace of Guido and the Correggosity of Correggio." A man of brilliancy like Mr. Ruskin arises, and leads us away into the wilderness, like the Egyptian who beguiled the Jews in the Acts. He can spin and weave logic; he can blow glass till it looks as strong and fine as silk; he can dye and colour sand like an Eastern juggler; he can draw flowers, bushels of them, from a hat; he can pour wine from an empty bottle; he can call names and scold; he can chop and sting; he can do all a clever fellow can do, and though he deceive, still amuse. He is sincere and honest,—so was Mohammed, and so was Muggleton, the mad tailor, that predicted the immediate Millennium; so was, perhaps, Joe Smith, and so certainly was the foolish King of Kent.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Council of the Royal Academy meet this evening to elect a Travelling Student for three years from the Academy pupils.

We hear that the Mayor and Corporation of Birmingham, in recognition of the valuable service rendered to all classes by Mr. Sheepshanks in his gift of pictures to the nation, and in gratitude for his expressed desire that they shall be useful to the provincial towns, have passed a vote of thanks, which has been engrossed and transmitted to Mr. Sheepshanks in the poetical enclosure of an oaken box.

'The Arab's Ride to Cairo,' noticed in our last impression, should have been described as illustrated by Mrs. Wolfe Murray, and published by Messrs. Seton & Mackenzie. A slight confusion arose from a printer's error.

The plan of an open piazza before the Teatro della Scala, at Milan, has been sanctioned by the Emperor, and speedy execution of the project been recommended. Thus a favourite wish of the Milanese will be fulfilled.

A new era seems to dawn upon the plastic arts in Austria, which hitherto have been but of secondary consideration there. The Arsenal is to be adorned with frescoes,—a new theatre, of noble dimensions, and worthy of a capital like Vienna, will be built,—the colossal pile of the University buildings is growing rapidly,—an equestrian statue of the victor of Aspern will be erected within the next two years on the Burgplatz,—the pillars of the Elizabeth bridge are to be ornamented with the two bronze statues of the defenders of Vienna against the Turks, Rüdiger von Strahlenberg and Count Salm,—and in the place of the old Arsenal a palace for the ministry of Justice will be erected. We may also mention the shortly-to-be-completed market halls and the building for the Exhibition, as they for the first time make the Vienna people acquainted with the peculiarities of the Crystal Palace style.

From the *Melbourne Argus*—an able Australian contemporary—we learn that an Art institution has been started under good auspices in the southern hemisphere. It is called "The Victorian

Society of Fine Arts," and has for its object the promotion of those arts by—1st. Lectures, *conversations*, and the foundation of a school of design for tuition in the fine arts; 2nd. An annual exhibition of works of art; 3rd. An art-union; 4th. The formation of a permanent collection of works of art, and a library. "The governing body of the Society," we are told, "is composed of men well known for their attainments in art and letters, and the number of members is already considerable. It is intended to inaugurate the institution by the delivery of an appropriate address, to be followed by a *conversazione*, to be held in the course of the ensuing month."

The invasion of the Art domain at Manchester by the musical syrens is an act on which some differences of opinion exist. A Correspondent—who indulges in strong views on the relationship of the Arts—desires to show wherein the mixture of attraction is unsound in principle:—"The determination to mix up musical celebrations with such an exhibition of Art-treasures as will be gathered at Manchester is one worth testing by principles of taste, not of financial calculation. I cannot think the idea a happy one, however defensible on the score of expediency. That music should have its stately share in the ceremonies of the opening day is natural and graceful,—but music when thus employed (let it be recollected) is thereby reduced into the state of an accessory, subject to peculiar conditions limiting its exhibition as an art. A hymn, a chorus or two, a pompous and brilliant march are all that can be endured on such an occasion by the most staunch enjoyer of music. Enjoyable as these are, they do not amount to any proportionate presentation of the art. Suppose the latter were expanded beyond such boundaries—supposing Beethoven's c minor Symphony performed on the opening day, it would surely introduce a nuisance into—not add a nobility to—the ceremony. Well, then, the inaugural 'Hymn' and 'Hallelujah' disposed of,—to what on subsequent days will music among the Art-treasures amount, but to a concert held in an exhibition-room—where those who throng to the concert do not want the exhibition—where those who wish to study the exhibition will be 'put out' by the concert? The faculties of the best-exercised lover of pleasure are limited,—the most highly-cultivated powers of attention must suffer by too protracted an appeal,—

The mind of man claims rest, and will not bear (Though next in power to God's) continual care.

If the 'Art-treasures' are to do any real good by being collected and shown, the object should not be vague impression nor sentimental fervour, but leisure for concentration, comparison—for repose, in short. In such a place bad music would be intolerable, good music may be intrusive. To illustrate: a public convoked to hear one of M. Halle's exquisite chamber performances (which are Art-treasures in their way) would be hindered, not helped, in hearing were there a couple of Da Vinci pictures on the wall or of Luca della Robbia statues on the chimney-piece to lure away the amateur from the poetry of music to the poetry of pictorial or fictile art. Neither would a Birmingham Festival gain a whit in musical interest were the Birmingham Hall decked with the Hampton Court cartoons. It may be well asked, in no cavilling spirit, whether, assuming the music performed to bear any proportion in finish and choiceness to the show of other Art at Manchester, the one will not inevitably be in the way of the other?"

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION SOIRÉES BEFORE EASTER. *Willis's Rooms, TUESDAY, March 3.* Quartet, B flat, No. 78, Haydn; Trio, in D, Op. 70, Beethoven; Part Song, 'Behold the Woods,' Op. 58, Mendelssohn; Quartet, in E, Op. 48, Spohr; Elegy and Fragment, Fugue, and Airs. Solo, Pianoforte, Madrigal. Artists: MM. Salton, Goffie, H. Blagrove, and F. H. Pianist, Derfel, from Vienna, his first appearance. The Chamber Choir under the direction of Mr. Land. Subscription for three Soirées, One Guinea; Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea.—Reserved Seats will be given to all Subscribers on early application to the Director by letter addressed at Cramer & Co., or Chappell & Co., Bond Street, for J. Ellis.

Mr. SALAMAN'S THIRD LECTURE, 'National Dances and National Music,' with Pianoforte, Violin, and Vocal Illustrations by Messrs. Salaman, Deichmann, and Miss Williams, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock, at the MARLBOROUGH INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards Street, Portman Square.—Reserved Seats, 3s.; Area, 1s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC

Marche Triomphale, pour le Piano. By E. Pauer. Op. 48. (Schott & Co.)—A monograph on "The March" would not be a bad subject for a musical essay. Though it is a form which has tempted the great composers less universally than the Minuet has done, few movements so rigid in their demands have called forth so much variety. Let us enumerate slightly. A march by Corelli, or Sebastian Bach, does not recur to us; but magnificent are the examples bequeathed to us by Handel in 'Alcidas,' 'Samson,' 'Saul,' 'Judas,' 'Joshua,' and the overture to his 'Occasional Oratorio.' The attempt by Haydn which we recollect, is in his Military Symphony (of the Salaman set). Mozart's marches are the religious ones in 'Idomeneo' and 'Il Flauto.' But neither Haydn nor Mozart was so happy as Gluck in 'Alceste,' where the temple music rises as high in tone as solemn music can rise. Then we come to Beethoven. If his stage tune in 'Fidelio' may be called weak, what revenge did he take in 'The Ruins of Athens,' in the 'Eroica' Symphony, and in the *finale* to the c minor Symphony—a march, as we said long ago, fit for Milton's 'Battle of the Angels,'—and in the well-known *Sonata* with Funeral March! The diversities of form which can be given to the march or *walking-tune* (as distinguished from the waltz, which is the *whirling-tune*, or the minuet, and *Polonoise*, which are *stepping-tunes*,—or the *bourrée*, which is the *stamping-tune*,—or the *galoppe*, which is the *sliding-tune*) could hardly be better exemplified than by the 'Gipsy March' in Weber's 'Preciosa,' and the pompous measure in the same picturesque composer's 'Oberon';—the one as true to the *slouch* of the vagabonds as the other is descriptive of the parade of train, plume, gonfalon, and sword at Romance-King's Court. Another humour still was explored by Schubert, who turned to the March as fondly as Chopin did to the *Mazurka*, and who has left some twosome capital examples for four hands on the pianoforte—wild, rich, tuneable, and clear of the disproportions which detract from his success as an instrumental composer when his scale of composition was wider. Then, again, among the varieties, may be cited Cherubini's *pas redoublé* from 'Les Deux Journées,' and his march in 'Médée,'—M. Auber's more practical tune from 'Fra Diavolo,' and his elfin procession-music in the 'Lac des Fées,'—Sig. Rossi's marches in 'La Gazza Ladra,' 'Otello,' and 'Guillaume Tell,'—the Wedding and War Marches of Mendelssohn,—M. Meyerbeer's Coronation March in 'Le Prophète,' (the last curious, as being opened with a five-bar phrase by a composer so sensitive to rhythm),—Herr Marschner's Templars' March, in his opera on 'Ivanhoe,'—the 'Marche Triomphale' of Ries,—Signor Costa's March of the Ark in 'Eli,'—Dr. Spohr's, in 'The Power of Sound,'—M. Berlioz's strident orchestral arrangement of the Hungarian's Ragoczy March, and his essay at picture in the Harold Symphony, where the pilgrims tell their beads as they wind along the hill side. We might, lastly, include as one of the most flagrant specimens of eccentricity in "marching order," Dr. Schumann's March of the Musical Reformers (played here last spring, by his wife) in *triple time*;—speculating whether this can have been intended to accompany the onslaught of a lame regiment, each member of which had one leg double the length of the other! The above is merely a skeleton list,—to indicate a point worth being worked out by any lecturer treating rhythm or the connexion of music with scenery and circumstance.—We could lengthen it largely, were we to enumerate the marches of the special pianoforte composers. At the head of these must figure the two funeral marches by Chopin, and the *duett* marches of Prof. Moscheles, whose return to the pianoforte desk we believe to be certain, and whose contributions just specified, though among his less elaborate works, bear their composer's sign-manual of vigour, science, and ingenuity. Not far from the last, we think that Herr Pauer's 'Marche Triomphale' may take its place as a spirited, pompous movement,

which ought to be welcome to all who want a new duett to play,—the interest being distributed so that *secondo* has no occasion to be jealous of *primo*. One qualification, however, must be offered, and this refers to the multitudinous subdivisions of rhythm in which Herr Pauer has indulged. These, even if played with the subtlest perfection of *tempo*, must more or less destroy that steady progress, persistence, and climax, which are the soul and spirit of march music. The theme, in its third bar somewhat *over expressed* by the groups of five semiquavers, is broken, at the fifth and sixth bars, by the two flourishes for *bass* clarions in another measure, while at bars tenth and eleventh a new form of accent is brought in. Here is more of the disturbance of modern romanticism than Herr Pauer intended to produce, we apprehend;—nor is the above distinction superfluous in a composition belonging to what may be called the symmetrical branch of musical composition.

Prière. Andante, pour le Piano. By Stephen Heller. (Scheurmann & Co.)—This *andante*—how far prayerful or the reverse let other interpreters decide—is a charming movement, belonging essentially to the modern schools of music and pianoforte effect, and, like the generality of M. Heller's writings, poetical, sterling and individual. It demands, however, players trained to an extension of fingers implying practice of a peculiar order and hands of peculiar make. The *tenth* is now the law, whereas the *octave* used to be. In the published pianoforte music by elder writers the octave used to be "facilitated" for the accommodation of those who could not reach so far. Apparently these inventions have been thrust to their utmost limits. We cannot dream of a future generation capable of grasping and playing with *twelfths* on keyed instruments. As matters stand there is hardly any longer a possibility of general purity and exactness in execution of pianoforte music. Betwixt the abuse of the pedal, called in to eke out the sound of the note nervously touched,—of the *arpeggio*, which is to stand in the stead of simultaneous consent, and of *tempo rubato*, necessary to bring in phrases which cannot be performed in metronomic time,—an amount of slovenliness has crept in tending towards the decay of exact playing, which may ultimately lead to the disuse of the instrument. This every lover of music would find real cause to regret,—and the subject is worth the consideration of writers. To arrest the march of a fashion is difficult—perhaps impossible,—but persons endowed with prevision have sometimes the power of directing it eastward or westward—towards good or evil, as may be.

"*Schneepelen.*"—"Zuleika and Hassan," by Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, transcribed for the pianoforte,—"*Scandinavian Song*,"—"Song of the Highlands,"—*Romance, Muz Doloroso*,—*Louisa, Notturmo Cantabile*,—*Christmas Songs*. (Weasel & Co.)—*Solitude, Nocturne*.—*A Christmas Carol, Duett*. (Sutton & Potter.)—By Wilhelm Southes.—The above are delicate compositions for the pianoforte,—showing elegant taste, and demanding fair, but not extravagant, powers of execution. The first on the list is, to our thinking, the best of the collection. The only other instrumental pieces to be noticed are *L'Avalanche, Mazurka de Salon*. By Leo Kerbusch. (D'Almaine & Co.)—*Amour et Coquetterie, Deux Morceaux de Salon, pour Piano-Harmonium ou Harmonium Seul*. By Louis Engel, Op. 36. (Chappell & Co.)

LYCEUM.—A new farce of the old school was produced on Monday, under the title of 'A Friend from Leatherhead.' It consists in a series of extravagant situations, only justifiable by the mirth that they provoke. The friend on whom these absurdities accumulate, is one Mr. Loophole (Mr. Toole), the schoolfellow of Capt. Squiffem (Mr. J. G. Shore),—a rustic swain, outrageously attired, who makes love to ladies in Regent's Park, and has lately victimized Squiffem's wife, whom he mistakes for a marchioness at least. Invited to dine with Squiffem, Loophole discovers his error, and is consequently "perplexed in the extreme" how to conceal his identity. For awhile he succeeds by the oddest of means. He puts on the shawl and bonnet of Mrs. Squiffem, turned

inside out, makes a skirt out of a sofa cover, and wraps up the pillow as a baby, and thus passes himself off as an injured female whom *Shanks*, her footman, has deserted. *Lemondrop*, her servant, is naturally indignant at the faithlessness of *Shanks*, and great confusion ensues. Poor *Loophole* at last is discovered, and in despair he throws himself from the window through the roof of a greenhouse, and is brought up much damaged, with his leg and arm encased in bottomless flower-pots. The captain and his wife now soon understand the state of matters, and readily pardon the follies of which he had been guilty. The farce, which is the production of Messrs. Yates and Harrington, was successful.

ADELPHI.—Mrs. Barney Williams appeared on Monday in a new piece, entitled 'In and Out of Place,'—a mere vehicle for the assumption by the actress of several parts with different dialects and in various costumes. Turned away from her place by her whimsical master, she reappears as a candidate for the situation in many disguises, Irish, German, French,—and in all proves amusing. The *danceuse* and the Yankee girl are, perhaps, the best supported, but all are most effectively represented.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Tom Taylor has tried his hand at an English adaptation of Madame Girardin's 'Une Femme qui déteste son Mari,' in which he substitutes Col. Kirke for Robespierre. Mrs. Stirling interprets the heroine very charmingly. The version is entitled 'A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing,' and has proved successful.

STRAND.—A question has arisen at this theatre under the International Copyright Act. Messrs. Barnett and Johnstone have translated the French melo-drama of 'Les Pauvres de Paris,' and placed it on the English stage under the analogous title of 'Pride and Poverty; or, the Real Poor of London.' Mr. Charles Reade claims to have secured the copyright to his own exclusive use, and has threatened proceedings against the manager, who, however, still persists in the performance.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—By way of appendix to our remarks on the Bradford Festival of 1856, we call attention to a paragraph in the daily papers pointing out that St. George's Hall, at Bradford, is in difficulties, and that the loss on the late music meeting amounted to more than 1,000*l*. This will surprise no one who recollects what passed on the occasion. The entertainments did not reach the audience of the town, and the expenditure on them, with a view of conciliating those who came for fashion rather than music, was lavish. We dwell on this sequel to an ill-managed matter from a feeling how real is the interest of these celebrations in our manufacturing towns; how valuable they are to a large public, so highly accomplished in some branches of music; and how vexatious it is when liberality is disappointed and effort quashed owing to false finery or miscalculation on the part of those who mean well but know not how to administer. We would, moreover, caution every one concerned in these celebrations against local self-importance and local jealousy. Let the manufacturer-princes of Yorkshire take warning by what is—and is not—to be found in Lancashire. In that rich and populous county a profitable musical festival seems impossible. Yet, were Liverpool and Manchester to co-operate one with the other, largely and liberally, in the matter of their established resources, the two might hold a musical festival alternately. Thus, too, we would gladly see Leeds and Bradford in agreement, not antagonism. The tendency of all local communities is to over-build; and so long as people of topping spirit live and thrive, there will be rivalry betwixt the great house in *Queen Street* and the one in *Princes' Gardens*; but it would be a pity if that which began in laudable emulation should pass into ostentation, opposition, denial of mutual good offices, ruin, and discouragement to all patrons and promoters of Art.

Among the musical entertainments of the week have been concerts by the *Amateur* and by the *Sacred Harmonic Societies*, and chamber-music

given by *Miss Arabella Goddard*.—The usual farce, too, has been performed, of closing the theatres on Ash-Wednesday, for the benefit of every one giving any other entertainment more penitential than the tragedies and comedies there represented.

Rumour asserts that by way of avoiding collision betwixt the music at Sydenham and at Manchester, the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace will probably be held a few weeks later than was originally intended.

We are told that Herr Joachim intends to pass the musical season in London.

It is understood that *Mdlle. Victoire Balfé* will make her appearance before the London public this spring, at one or other Italian opera-house.

The Emperor of Austria, among his other attempts to possess himself of the Milanese heart and confidence, has been turning his attention to that neglected dependency of his dominions—the theatre *Della Scala*,—and has been attempting to restore the fallen fortunes of the establishment by an increase of *subvention*. We fear it comes too late. If Despotism had, some years ago, "clapped up" Signor Rossini in Spielberg, and allowed the lazy *Macatro* only dishes on his table, fire in his cell, and clothes on his bed, in proportion as he completed his morning's work of new scenes and *cavatinas*,—if Absolutism had treated Signor Verdi as a disturber of the public peace, and silenced him accordingly, in the early days, when Signor Verdi rioted in those frantic exaggerations which have all but ruined the school of modern singers,—Opera might have thanked Austria for services rendered by way of staying off ruin and revolution.—The correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes of Signora Bendazzi, the *prima donna* at Venice, as a really good singer,—and of the *Fenice* as one of the few prosperous opera-houses left in Italy.

What will *Mother Shipton*, and *Zadkiel*—what will every

kind of sorcerer,
Who studies in a cup

(as Hood put it), make of the new configuration amounting to a *rage* in the minor theatres, the Carnival orchestras, and the music-shops of Paris? Our neighbours have long swallowed English "*rosbif*," we know. In place of the Briton's menacing ejaculation, commented on by Beaumarchais, they absolutely call the new Imperial Hymn, invented by M. Elwart, their "*God save*." They have naturalized our "*bouledogues*" and our "*boulingrins*." They have translated our 'Clarissa Harlowe' and our 'Cranford.' But do all the above amount to such a concession by fraternization as the new fashion of the season—which is neither more nor less than the importation of our elderly English 'Lancers Quadrille,'—amounting to the French adoption of a dance provided forty years since for 'English awkwardness on two left legs'? The musical journals are crowded with rival advertisements of "genuine editions," and of professors competent to teach the figures. But observe how things come round—how reflux compensates for flux—how in borrowing from us our neighbours take back what is in part their own property. Two (if we mistake not) of the "Lancers" tunes, now so eagerly contested for in the fullness of their integrity by the Parisian publishers, were derived from Kreutzer's 'Lodoiska,' the popularity of which effaced the graver 'Lodoiska' by Cherubini in the opera-houses of Paris.

Foreign journals have been premature in consigning Dr. Liszt to the cowl and cord of St. Francis,—since we learn from later authorities that Dr. Liszt is about to set to music the legend of St. Elizabeth for the inauguration of the restored hall in the castle on the Wartburg in Thuringia,—that he is meditating a symphony suggested by Prof. Kaulbach's picture of the '*Hunnenschlacht*,'—that he is also occupied on a setting of Schiller's 'Ideal,' on a Mass, and on a *cantata*, the 'Sermon on the Mount.' One or two of the entries in this catalogue may have some foundation. The activity indicated by it is so great as to make us repeat an old hope (of late dwindled down into a vain wish) that Dr. Liszt may yet "work himself clear" as a composer, since he possesses the science, the memory, and the solid basis of

technical knowledge, which are wanting to many of the so-called Romantic school.

Herr Emanuel von Geibel, says the *Cologne Gazette*, has finished a five-act tragedy, founded on the Nibelungenlied, and entitled 'Brunhild.' He read two acts of it on the 9th of February, in Baron Liebig's lecture-room, before a numerous audience, who, it is asserted, listened to the poet with rivetted attention, and were evidently much struck with the work. Whether it will stand its ground on the boards is still to be seen. Another German poet of note, Prof. Kinkel, the well-known political refugee, has completed a drama—'Nimrod, the first Monarch'—of which a few fragments, distinguished by a fine and manly diction, and indicating that the whole (though playing with remotest antiquity) is not written without a certain political tendency of most modern date, have recently appeared in a Hamburg paper. For the present, we believe, there is but little probability of having this Assyrian tragedy represented on the German stage.

Mr. Buckstone is said to have renewed his lease of the Haymarket Theatre on advantageous terms to himself. It is rumoured, that the rent has been largely reduced, and that this will be attended by a reduction in the prices of admission.

MISCELLANEA

Corrupt English.—He must be a bold man indeed, who should set up as an oracle on English pronunciation; but without any such pretensions, or the least wish to enter the lists with your doughty champions of orthoëpy, I may, perhaps, be permitted to point out a slight error, either in logic or prosody, into which your Correspondent, F. P., seems to have fallen in defending "apparently," on the alleged ground that the accented *a* is short, like that in *parish* and *apparel*, and unlike that in *parent*, which he says is long. Now, whatever be the parentage of the two former words cited, no one will dispute that of those in question, viz. *apparently* and *parent*. If, then, F. P. treats them as English words, he is guilty of a *petitio principii*; and if as Latin ones, I fear his prosody is at fault; for Virgil wrote—

Apparenti rari nantes in gurgite vasto.—(Æn. I, 118)

—and—

Salve, magna Parens frugum, Saturnia tellus.—(Geo. II, 173)
—just inverting, therefore, F. P.'s position, and placing him on the horns of an awkward dilemma, from which I must leave him to extricate himself as best he may; but, in the mean time, I would put it to him, whether—in the language of the only free people on earth—a little liberty of pronunciation is so very reprehensible?—and I am authorized to assure him that neither Mrs. Gamp nor myself are much disposed to quarrel with his pronunciation of "apparently," if he, in his turn, will wink at our possibly heterodox, and certainly somewhat original, utterance of it.

Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.

W. F. H.

The Criminal Statistics of 1855.—The usual annual criminal tables have been recently laid before Parliament, and contain tabulated statements of the amount and nature of crime during 1855. These are highly satisfactory, as they show a decrease of offences compared with the return of previous years. Adopting the last two quinquennial periods in conformity with our former notices of these tables, we have the following figures:—

Years.	Number of Commitments.	Years.	Number of Commitments.
1846	25,107	1851	27,900
1847	28,833	1852	27,510
1848	30,349	1853	27,057
1849	27,816	1854	29,359
1850	26,813	1855	25,972
	138,915		137,858

It is necessary to state that a portion of the decrease in the number of commitments in 1855 as compared with those in 1854 is due to the power given to justices to punish summarily in cases of larceny. The law giving this power came into operation on the 14th of August 1855. We are not informed what numbers should be eliminated from the commitments in 1855, in consequence of

this law, in order to institute a fair comparison between the offences of that and the preceding year, but the law giving magistrates summary jurisdiction relates to the largest class of offences, comprising two-thirds of the commitments. This must be borne in mind with reference to the following remarks.—

"The decrease in the last year has been as general as the increase proved in the previous year; only nine of the English counties are exempted from it. In Middlesex, where the system of stipendiary magistracy would give the earliest effect to the new summary powers of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, the decrease was 22·3 per cent.; in Surrey and Kent, where the same cause would be more partially in operation, the decrease was respectively 20·3 per cent. and 11·6 per cent. But that this was not the only reason to be assigned for such a marked decrease is seen by a reference to some of the larger manufacturing counties. In Monmouth the decrease per cent. was 20·2, Cheshire 19·2, Glamorganshire 11·2, Staffordshire 9·4, Lancashire 8·7, Warwickshire 7·6, and Yorkshire 4·0. The decrease was not, however, less remarkable in some of the agricultural counties. In Suffolk it amounted to 30·2 per cent.; in Dorsetshire, following a large increase in the preceding year, to 29·6; Berkshire 19·2, Somersetshire 18·3, Lincolnshire 17·7, Sussex 17·0, and Norfolk 13·4. The counties in which the commitments for trial increased last year were Bedford; Bucks; Derby; Durham, where the increase amounted to 21·9 per cent.; and Northumberland, where it was 18·0 per cent.; Nottingham, Nottingham, Southampton, and Worcester, in the latter county reaching 13·1 per cent. Such considerable fluctuations are unusual, and the increased commitments in the latter counties must be referred to other causes, not so apparent as those to which the increase or decrease of commitments in the greater part of England has been attributed. In the nature of the different offences committed there has been as much fluctuation as in their number; and it should be borne in mind that the prisoners tried at the Winter Special Assize were charged with the gravest description of crimes, the increase of which should be partly attributed to the extended Winter Circuit in 1855.—*The offences against the person*, Class I., show an increase of small amount for murder and attempts to murder; but in malicious stabbing and wounding an increase of 88 per cent., and in manslaughter 14 per cent. In the unnatural offences the numbers have slightly increased. In rape and attempts to ravish there is a small increase. In bigamy the commitments are nearly stationary; and this offence is a curious illustration of the uniform recurrence of certain crimes. In the last ten years the average commitments have been 82·7, and the numbers have been in each of three years 83, two years 82, and once 84. The assaults have decreased 9·0 per cent., arising on the common assaults; the newly-defined offence of assaulting and inflicting bodily harm having increased nearly 10 per cent.—*The violent offences against property*, Class II., have slightly decreased. Burglary, which for the three previous years had continued without variation, increased 7·7 per cent.; breaking within the curtilage 69·0 per cent., and shop and warehouse breaking 9·0 per cent., while in housebreaking, the largest offence in the class, there was a decrease of 23·5 per cent. The robberies increased 7·7 per cent.—*In the offences against property without violence*, Class III., the decrease on the year has mainly arisen. It amounts to 13·7 per cent., and includes every offence, except stealing fixtures and receiving stolen goods. In simple larceny it amounts to 18·4 per cent., larceny by servants 4·1 per cent., and larceny from the person 7·2 per cent.; these three offences being those to which the summary powers of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855 apply.—*In the malicious offences against property*, Class IV., there is a decrease of 3·2 per cent., which extends to the chief offences of the class, except the maliciously killing and wounding cattle.—*In forgery and offences against the currency*, Class V., the decrease is 5·4 per cent., arising on uttering counterfeit coin, and is for that offence nearly 9·0 per cent. On the other hand, the forging and uttering forged Bank of England notes increased 37·0 per cent., and other forgeries 14·8 per cent.—*In the miscellaneous offences*, Class VI., there is a marked decrease of offences against the Game Laws, which, adding the large decrease on the previous year, is in the two years 54 per cent. In riots and breach of the peace the commitments are only half the number in the previous year. For perjury there is a considerable increase; and also in the proceedings against disorderly houses."

The result of the proceedings in the commitments in 1855 was as follows:—acquitted and discharged, 5,967; detained as insane, 34; sentenced to death, 50; transportation, 323; penal servitude, 2,041; imprisonment, 17,397; whipping, fine, &c., 160. Of the above 50 capitally convicted, 7 of the 11 found guilty of murder were executed, two of whom were foreigners. Under the head of secondary punishments the operation of the sentence of penal servitude instead of transportation is strikingly shown. In 1851 and 1852 the numbers sentenced to transportation were 5,371, and in 1854 and 1855, 633 persons were sentenced to transportation, and 4,149 to penal servitude.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. A.—H. B.—F. W. H.—E.—R. M.—H. A. O.—D. M.—J. B.—C. H.—S. F.—K.—P. S.—H. W. D.—G. D. F.—A. H.—B. M. A.—received.
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Erratum.—Page 253, col. 2, line 27, for "little" read a little.

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